CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,340—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY,—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.


## SHIPPING.


### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * PERSIA | 8059 | W. A. Wheler | 31st Aug. |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7902 | J. L. Parfitt | 7th Sep. |
| * EGYPT | 7919 | G. L. Langborne | 14th ,, |
| M. L. PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 21st ,, |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 28th ,, |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Oct. |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | T. Leigh | 12th ,, |
| M.L. ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 19th ,, |
| * CALEDONIA | 7538 | E. H. Gordon | 26th ,, |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| * IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,212 | 1st October 1901. |
| * CLEOPATRA | .... | 4,024 | 1st November 1901 |
| IMPERATRIX | C. Bellen | 4,212 | 1st December 1901. |

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 660. | Rs. 357-8. | Rs. 165. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MORAVIA | .... | 3,508 | in January 1902 |
| MARIA VALERIE | P. Berberovich | 4,235 | in February, 1902. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,166 | ,, 687-8. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Billaffer | 4,786 | 25th Sept. 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,

Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Vaquier | 29th Aug., 1901. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Negre | 26th Sept., 1901. |
| NATAL | 4,088 | Bouis | 24th Oct., 1901. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, [illegible] advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

"SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain [illegible], to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.


## SHIPPING.


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires

Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

| PRIZES. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize | | 1,000 |
| 1 Do. | | 500 |
| 1 Do. | | 250 |
| 2 Prizes | Rs. 125 each | 250 |
| 2 Do. | ,, 100 ,, | 200 |
| 2 Do. | ,, 75 ,, | 150 |
| 4 Do. | ,, 50 ,, | 200 |
| 10 Do. | ,, 25 ,, | 250 |
| 100 Do. | ,, 10 ,, | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | ,, 5 ,, | 1,000 |
| 200 Do. | ,, 1 ,, | 200 |
| 523 Prizes | Total ... | 5,000 |

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded. For cleansing the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.



CHINA AND GLASS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Invite attention to their

STANDARD PATTERNS

OF BEST CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

The advantage of buying standard patterns is that, being always in stock, purchasers are able to replace breakages at any time. Separate prices are supplied in any quantities.

Also in Stock a very fine selection of

BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN WARE.

Including the latest designs of the Best Houses.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S,
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & BOARD,
&c. &c. &c

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.


## BANKS.


NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo. | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar. | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,806.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay. 17th July, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed | Rs. | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 12,00,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | ,, | 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per cent. Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5½ |
| ,, 1 Year | 5 ,, |
| ,, 6 Months | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 3 Months | 4 ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.


## BANKS.


CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Singapore, | Manila. |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok, | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor, | Shanghai, |
| Rangoon. | Batavia, | Tientsin, |
| Colombo, | Sourabaya, | Hankow, |
| Penang, | Hongkong, | Yokohama, |
| Deli (Sumatra), | Foochow | Kobe, |
| Taiping, | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, | 8,310,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ | 37,50,009 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK, | HIOGO, | RANGOON, |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO, | SAIGON, |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS, | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,

17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PHILLIPS & Co., LTD.

WITH reference to a NOTICE which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 23rd inst. and in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 24th idem, signed by certain Shareholders of this Company, convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for Saturday, 31st August, 1901. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Meeting in question has not been sanctioned by the Directors of the Company and that it has been convened in manner contrary to the Company's Articles of Association. The Meeting, therefore, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

By Order,
THOS. STEPHENSON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

---

PASSAGES TO EUROPE HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK and SON have just ISSUED the SEPTEMBER NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

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FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN—COFFEE ESTATE consisting of about 270 acres of land, of which about 65 acres are planted with coffee; also cardamoms, with solendid Bungalow, fully furnished, situated in Mysore, Rs. 20,000. Further particulars to

"PROPRIETOR,"
Care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING ANY CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of FRANZ EMIL HEYER, formerly of Danzing in Prussia, Germany, but late of Bombay European inhabitant, the Agent of the German East Africa Line of Steamers, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of October, 1900, and PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE and GEORGE KARL HELWRICHS (since deceased), both of Bombay aforesaid, the two Executors in the Will of the deceased named on the 22nd day of November, 1900, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are REQUIRED TO SEND to the UNDERSIGNED, Solicitors for the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE, the Surviving Executor, on his behalf, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, IN WRITING their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the first day of October, 1901, as after that date the said DIEDRICH HERMANN GLADE, as such surviving Executor, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the direction in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said surving Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1901.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Surviving Executor's Solicitors.

---

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LAKHMIDAS GORDHANDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

JAMNADAS NAGARDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, House No. 97, outside the Fort, Sole Executor according to the tenor of the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 27th day of August, 1901.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

---

ATLAS BOILER PRESERVATIVE.

Cleans and Preserves Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Boilers.

DIRECTLY preservative to Iron and Steel, and INNOCUOUS to Boiler and Engine Fittings (see Chemists' Report).

CORROSION is removed, and its further action prevented by the Neutralization and precipitation of GREASE and matter productive of Acid reaction, rendering the use of ZINC PLATES unnecessary.

RUST is disintegrated to its base, and thereby its further action is neutralized.

SCALE is disintegrated from all parts of a Boiler, and is quickly precipitated in granular form to the bottom.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY.

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THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE .....£25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras

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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wolers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 6lbs per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

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BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 35, White Dress Vests, Rs. 8-8, Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 3-8, Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12, Dress Ties, As. 8, Dress Gloves, Rs. 1-8, Dress Shirt, Rs. 5, Dress Sox, Rs. 2-4.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD. Opposite Clock Tower.

---

JOHN NIMROD'S celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

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RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

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LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

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"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a PRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET—THIRD FLOOR of No. 9 Church Gate Street, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms. Directly open on three sides to West, North, and East: Rent Rs. 110. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

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TO BE LET—FURNISHED, for three or four months, from 1st September, a DESIRABLE AIRY FLAT, on Apollo Reclamation. Europeans only. Apply No. "610" care of this paper.

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SATISFIED IN ASSANSOL.—A Gentleman re-ordering our MONSOON BOOTS writes:—"Everyone that saw the Boots were quite taken up with them." Brown and Black Monsoon Boots, leather lined throughout, Rs. 4-10 and 4-12 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

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NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good Colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9 Medows Street, Bombay.

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FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, are the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

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WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

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DIE SINKING in brst style, 3 Letters Monogram Rs. 6, Crest from Rs. 5, Sketches for approval, Color Printing As. 8 per 100. Price list free,—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cerrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Post Book" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.,—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 19 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

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Acting Manager.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS:..Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 172 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 280 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

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WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate case of HYDROCELE and ASTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear completely by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 3. FEMALES FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Ran ghat, Bengal (E.)

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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 6 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

## RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

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IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC. The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

15% CARBOLIC POWDER. A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

*As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.*

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

*Agents:*—BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

*General Export Agents*—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

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## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO, | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLICQUOT, | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN, | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN. | Ay. |
| NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
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## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1901.

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### ORIENT CLUB.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 6-0 P.M.

D. LINDSAY,
JEHANGIR D. FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 13th August, 1901.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed CHARGE of my office. The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Captain J. J. AFFORD is from THIS DATE CANCELLED,

J. B. MACFADYEN,
Surveyor to the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping.
20, Hummam Street, 26th August, 1901.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

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## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p. c. | 1,250 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 00 | all | 12 pr. ct. | 1,425xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,000 |
| Commercial | 10,000 | 100 | 50 | nil | 12 |
| Bank of India | 15,000 | 100 | 75 | nil | |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 10,000 | 220 | 220 | 10 pr. ct. | £37s. 10 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 2 dvd 10 pr | Rs.3.7-8 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Half yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advantage | 70 | | 200 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 21,500 | 21,100 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | — | 0 | Nil | 130 |
| Asser Veerjee Mill, Ltd. | Small 2000 Shares of which 402 have been allotted. | Rs. 500 each | Fully paid up | Nil | 4000 |
| Aurangabad & M. Co., Ld | | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 971 | 60 | all | 9 per ct. | 1,000 |
| Berar Manfg. Co., Ld | 3,750 | 550,000 | 220 | Nil | 170 |
| Bombay United | 90 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 250 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 90 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 490 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 2 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 220 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,099 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 50 | Rs 125 | 1,615 |
| Cairn Mills Co., Ld. | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 495 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 570 |
| Coimbatore S. and W. | 6,000 | 100 | 90 | 9 per ct. | 4 |
| Connaught Mills | 800 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 475 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | — | nil | 4150 |
| Coorla Mills | — | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500 |
| Currimbhoy Mills | 80 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 590 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 2425 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs20 | 230 |
| Dinsa Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 175 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Framjee Petit. | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 325 |
| Hindustan | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 475 |
| Hingunghat Mills | 1,700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 870 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 450 |
| Hope Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Hyderabad | 1,700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 1,100 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 110 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 150 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 40 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 24 |
| Jamshedmanufacturing Co | 1,500 | 250 | 250 | dvd 5 | 1 5 |
| Jeevraj Balloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 500 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 50,438 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 3 5 |
| Khandesh | 7,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 15pc | 70 |
| Khanagaum Manfg. Co. | 121,000 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 500xd |
| Khatao Mafatlal | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs25 | 12 |
| Krishna Mills Ld | 1,218 | 500 | — | dvd Rs25 | 570 |
| Leopold | 5,500 | 100 | 100 | dvd 15 p c | 154 |
| Lord Mayo Mills | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 50 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 110 |
| Maharaj United Manufacturing | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 19 | |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gilbuhgs) | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 670 |
| Manockjee Petit | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | pr ct | 2,500 |
| Matagon | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 10 | 1,055 |
| Morarji Gocul das | 5,000 | 250 | — | Nil | 35 |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs3. | 1,500 |
| Madura Mills | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 9 |
| National | 7,770 | 100 | 100 | Nil | — |
| New Great Eastern | 2,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa |
| Presidency Mills Co. (Ld). | 742 | 1, | 1,000 | Nil | 525 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 490 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 700 |
| Saraswati Mills | 15 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 5 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 500 |
| Sholapore Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 1,000 | Nil | 1,350 |
| Soondesdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 5 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 5 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,319 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 221 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 144 |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 240 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 600 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs15 | 94 |
| Seasons and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 400 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 8 |
| Venishunker Lukham Shunker Mill Co. Ld. | 90 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 35 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld. | 40 | 50 | all | dvd R | |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gr. P.R. Consolidated Stock | — | 2100 | — | — | — |
| B. B. & C.I. Co. New 412 Shares | — | 410 | — | — | — |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | 00 | — | 8 pr. ct. | 615xd |
| Rapti Valley Ry. Co. | 500 | 500 | — | 4 pr. ct. | 400 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | Yearly. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 1200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 125 | 1,300xd |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 41 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 80 | 80 |
| Bellary | 165 | 1,000 | 1,000 dv | Rs 20 | 165xd |
| Bhowaggee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 270 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil. | 6 |
| Bremise Cawnpore Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 200 | dvd Rs30 | 30 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 00 | dv Rs 20 | 200xd |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvd Rs 15 | 310 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,240 |
| English Press and Manfg | 400 | 200 | — | dvd Rs 9 | 60 |
| Fort | 150 | 8,300 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 650 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs40 | 420 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 450 | 500 | dvd Rs35 | 492 1-2 |
| Irlingoll Press Co., Ld | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs 17 | 175 |
| Khanagaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | dvd Rs30 | 495 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld | 300 | 200 | all | 15 pr. ct. | 220 |
| Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld | 500 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 40 |
| Mercantile | 900 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs | 445 |
| Mofussil Co | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs2. | 395 |
| Munmar M. | 900 | 250 | all | Nil. | 265 |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | Nil. | 1514 |
| New Indian | 00 | 125 | 125 | dv Rs12½ | 300xd |
| Prince of Wales Appaji (Bellary) | 100 | 500 | 90 | 30 | |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 30 | 42 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12½ | 130 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 25 | 1000 |
| Surat Woollen Mills | 200 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld | 37 | 200 | all | 1 | 125 |
| Volkart | — | 00 | — | Rs 4 | 1020 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 133, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 94 1-2 = — 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 3-4 =
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £94 3-8 =
Bar Silver in London ..... 23 15-16 =
" New York ..... 58 5-8 =
Exchange on London at Paris 25·21 1-2 =
" New York ..... 4 87 1-8 =
Discount, Bank of England 3 per cent =
" Short London Bills 2 1-8 " =
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 " =
Copper Braziers ..... £77-10

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 4 31-32 — 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

| Aug. | Aug-Sep. | Nov-Dec. | Feb-Mar. | May-June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4·36 | 4·33 | 4·30 | 4·26 | 4·26 |
| —2 | —2 | unchanged | unchanged | + 1 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Port | 13,000 bales. |
| Do. last year | nil |
| Exports to Great Britain | 1,300 bales. |
| Do. to Continent | nil |
| Mid-Uplands | 8 5-8 |
| Futures, month of Sept. | 7·76 — 12 |
| Do. do. Dec | 7·89 — 10 |

Seeds unchanged.

Wheat afloat for U. K. ..... 2,690,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24th hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 27th August :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 963 bales. |
| Wheat | 3,240 cwts. |
| Linseed | 767 " |
| Rapeseed | 10,654 " |
| Gingellyseed | 51 " |
| Poppyseed | 3,385 " |
| Groundnuts | 70 " |
| Castorseed | 1,953 " |
| Rice | 1,963 " |
| Myrabollams | 41 " |

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet to-day with very little business passing, and in the absence of bills many banks dropped their selling rate for T. T. to 1s. 3 15-16d. At the close, however, 1s. 3 31-32d. was still available in one or two quarters, the same being the general rate for demand. We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T. T. and demand | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| 3 months' sight credits | 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do " Francs | 159 1-2 |
| 30 days' sight, Hongkong | 143 1-2 |
| Do. Shanghai | 195 |
| Do. Japan | 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 97-2 for both near and forward settlements, advanced to 97-3 and towards the close again declined to 97-1. There has been a large business done to-day and the tone at the close is steady.

FREIGHT.

A large business has transpired to-day, the principal buyers being Native shippers. 14s. 9d. was paid and then 14s. 6d. for December to February shipment and 15s. March to May, there being sellers at the close at these rates, the tone of the market being easy.

SEEDS.

This market is quiet but steady with very little doing. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-13 for ready, and there are buyers of new crop for April-May at Rs. 8-14. Rapeseed is very quiet at 6-11 to 6-13 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. For the new crop there is no enquiry. Poppyseed is quiet at Rs. 9-1 ready with buyers of new crop at Rs. 8-4 April-May. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34. In Gingellyseed there is very little doing. Buyers of 15 per cent. at Rs. 43 1-2 with few sellers.

COTTON.

The decline in the home telegrams has caused a quieter feeling in the local market, and prices of ready cotton are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower with a slight enquiry from mills and Japan shippers. New crops are fully Rs. 2 lower with many sellers and very few transactions reported

## A BURGLAR HUNT IN MALABAR.

POLICEMEN AND OTHERS WOUNDED.

PARTICULARS have just reached me, writes a Calicut correspondent to the "Madras Mail", of a raid made by the Tellicherry Police on the night of the 21st instant, on a house in which several notorious criminals, including the two desperate Moplah bandits, Chesp Avran and Charia Avoila, had taken refuge. The former, who is the leader of the well known criminal colony of Meenchanda, near Calicut, recently escaped from the Tellicherry sub-jail, while the latter is wanted in connection with a dacoity case as well as on suspicion of having harboured Avran. Police Inspector Abdul Cawder, having received private information that these two desperadoes, with several others, were assembled in a house near Tellicherry, collected a force of constables and, being reinforced by Sait Sub-Inspector Kumaren, with five peons and some toddy tappers, as well as by about 25 sealwart boatmen who had been sent by a Mr. Kai, a native merchant, proceeded to the robbers' den about 9 p.m., and formed a cordon round the place. When everything was ready, a noise was made with the object of attracting the attention of the inmates and getting them to come out. The robbers, perceiving that a trap had been laid for them, promptly blew out the lights in the house. Avoola then opened the front door and stepped out. He had a dagger in one hand, while in the other he carried a sword, which he brandished defiantly, shouting out the while:—"Kaberdar, kaberdar." Behind him and within the door stood four or five other desperadoes in a line, evidently ready for a scrimmage. A plucky boatman was the first to rush forward and attempt to disarm Avoola, who struck at him and drove him back wounded. Next a Sait peon engaged the bandit with a sword, but had to retire with a somewhat serious hurt. A Police Constable now dodged in and tried to grapple with the robber, receiving a severe sword cut on his hand. By this time, the force of order worked up sufficient courage to fall in a body upon Avoola, who was over-powered, disarmed and thrown down but not before he had inflicted injuries on Sub-Inspector Kumaren, three Constables, a Sait peon and two boatmen. The force then cautiously entered the house, after firing off a few shots. Only one young Moplah criminal a recruit of Avoola's was found within, and he was arrested. It is believed that the others in the house escaped by the back door, for as soon as the battle started the cordon broke up, and the besieging force concentrated in front of the house. Towards the end of the proceedings, Mr. George, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, arrived on the scene and had Avoola handcuffed. Though the Police must be complimented on this attempt to run in a pair of notorious criminals, it seems a pity that Mr. George was not consulted before the plan was put into execution, for had he been perhaps none of the robbers might have got away. Anyhow, those who distinguished themselves appear to deserve some recognition at the hands of the authorities. Some of the wounded are in hospital. The two captives are in the Tellicherry sub-jail. It is believed that the robbers had assembled on the night of the occurrence with the view of making arrangements to burgle the house of a very wealthy Moplah merchant of Tellicherry.

AFTER paying their affectionate tribute to the memory of King Humbert, the young King and Queen of Italy returned to their favourite country seat, the gloomy old castle of Racconigi. For seven centuries the walls of this stronghold have looked upon the smiling plains of Piemont, with Turin faintly and mistily outlined against the distant horizon. The chief attraction to King Victor Emmanuel III. and Queen Helene is the magnificent park and forest surrounding Racconigi, into the green depth of which the two often take a humble luncheon basket, making their meal in some shady nook, and attending entirely on themselves. The King still holds to the almost Spartan simplicity of life in which he was brought up under the tutorship of Colonel Osio, the inflexible, who accustomed him to rise with the sun and make his first meal at noon. The day during the time spent at Racconigi is always begun by a drive in the country, the Queen accompanying her consort, and invariably taking the reins. Occasionally the Royal couple have extraordinary little adventures which keep them amused for the rest of the drive. Thus, the other day they stopped at an out-of-the-way farmhouse, and the King asked a peasant who was at work near the door, "Is there no master, peasant, to this place?" "The master is at Rome; it is the King: dost thou not know as much?" replied the peasant, not recognising their Majesties, without removing his hat.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 10-55m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-15 m., 4-53a.
Bank Holiday: Cocoanut Festival.
H. E. Lord Northcote's address to Volunteer and Official Members of the recent Census Staff, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.
H. E. Lord Northcote's departure for Surat, Grant Road Station.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

MUSIC.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Kobe per extra s. s. Howick Hall, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles via Mauritius per extra s. s. India via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 3rd and 4th September, respectively.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Girgaum, regarding the death of Magan Ramla, a Hindu tile-turner, aged thirty-three years. The deceased was addicted to drinking. On Tuesday morning, Magan, while under the influence of liquor, was seen going down the steps of a well in Khatarwadi, Girgaum. As he did not come out of it, suspicions were aroused and on the matter being reported to the Police, the well was dragged and the deceased's body recovered. The jurry returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one J. W. H. Lucas was arrested for cheating, in respect of a sum of Rs. 55, Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, the Superintendent of the Y. M. C. A. Home of Bombay. Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant, who in placing the facts of the case before the Court said the accused falsely represented himself an Engineer and remained in the Home, where his Bill was allowed to run up to Rs. 55. The accused cleared himself out, stating he was shortly going to Poona. The accused made for Nagpure whence he was arrested for cheating the complainant. The complainant having identified the accused, the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN RESPECT OF Rs. 500.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Fatma Alikan Haydayet Alikhan, was charged with cheating in respect of telegraph money-orders of Rs. 500. The accused, a convict, was brought from Agra jail. Evidence showed that in July last the accused came down to Bombay and sent a message to Bulland City in the N. W. Provinces, in the name of Mookji Mahomed Yunus Khan, purporting that the had arrived from Mecca to Bombay and his money had been stolen, and that he wanted Rs. 500 immediately by telegraphic money-order, which should be addressed to him at Ismail Shaik's "Mossaferkhana" in Bhindi Bazaar in Bombay. The money was sent as directed and subsequently the accused's fraud was detected. After some further evidence the case was adjourned.

## CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED POISONING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Cozan charged Narbadi, a Hindu woman, under sections 323 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code with attempting to poison one Madhoo Sayaji. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that he resided at Kassai Mollah. On the 7th instant, the accused invited him to a dinner party; the complainant was told by his sister not to eat the pastry offered by the accused, and instead of eating it, he put it into his pocket. He then went out and threw a piece of the food to a dog to see whether the pastry contained poison. Half an hour afterwards the dog was seized with convulsions and ran away. The complainant on the 18th instant informed the Police and produced two portions of the pastry which were sent to the chemical analyser, who on analysing the food said the two pieces contained "dhatoora."

The defence was that the complainant himself gave the accused four annas to purchase arsenic and she was told by him to mix it up with the pastry, for his own children who were suffering from itch, and she made the pastry by his directions. The complainant had proposed marriage to the accused and because she refused he turned the tables against her and brought the present charge of attempted poisoning.

The magistrate said he saw much difference in the evidence. He struck out the case for the mistake of facts and ordered the complainant to pay a fine of Rs. 20 under section 553, as compensation to the accused.

## THE ELEMENT OF WIT IN LITERATURE.

LAST evening in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, the Rev. R. Scott, acting Principal of the College, delivered a lecture in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society, before an audience consisting mainly of students as well as a number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The subject of the lecture was "the element of wit in Literature," which was handled in an able and interesting style, the lecturer being frequently interrupted with the applause which he deservedly elicited from the audience. In the absence of Dr. J. Pollen, the Commissioner of Customs, who had consented to preside, but whom duty called away elsewhere, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton was called to the chair. In addressing the meeting, the learned judge said it was scarcely necessary that he should introduce the lecturer to them. He was sure he would have something good to tell them. His remembered hearing Mr. Scott's lecture on "Shakespeare and his Time" some three years ago; and what he heard then made him feel sure that they should hear something equally interesting that night. Mr. Scott, in commencing his address, premised that he could give no absolute definition of wit, but would attempt to give interpretations of it as exemplified in the higher literature of which De Quincey spoke. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the chairman closed the proceedings.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE. SHAMJEE DEWKARAN.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent's firm to give inspection of their books. The application was granted.

RE. ARDESHIR NOWROJI.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and was granted the usual interim order.

RE. V. S. HEWETT.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule by inserting the names of three old creditors. His lordship granted the application.

## A COLOMBO LADY BITTEN BY A SNAKE.

MRS. WILLIAMS, the wife of Mr. E. R. Williams, of Messrs. Julius and Creasy, was bitten by a snake on Wednesday evening last. It seems that Mrs. Williams was standing in the drive, in the compound of her house, "The Hut," in Cinnamon Gardens, at about 9-30 o'clock on the night mentioned, when she was bitten by a snake on her foot. The snake glided away at once and it could not be ascertained to what species it belonged. Mrs. Williams had the wound attended to at once, however, a tourniquet being put on just above the ankle, so as to prevent circulation and the consequent spread of the poison. Dr. Ll. Thomas was summoned promptly and had the flesh cut out about the bite. Dr. Ll. Thomas was of opinion that the bite was from a venomous snake, judging from the character of the fang puncture marks. Mrs. Williams suffered a great deal of pain that night, and was very ill for some hours, but we are glad to learn that she is almost herself again, there being hardly any pain now though there is a great deal of swelling and discomfort. It is believed, that the snake had spent much of its venom on some other prey before attacking Mrs. Williams, for her recovery has been very rapid, and satisfactory.

ONE morning the King and Queen of Italy seeing a fisherman lifting his nets from one of the canals, called out, "Well, my good fellow, have you done well?" The man did recognise the Sovereign, and, dropping the net in confusion, snatched at the shirt of which he had divested himself in order to manage his fishing-gear the better, meanwhile shouting with might and main, "Evviva el Rey?" Then, quickly recovering his self-possession, he threw the fish just caught into a basket and offered them with truly Italian grace to his visitors. "No, thank you, my good man," replied the King with a smile. "Keep your fish for yourself, and this with it." And, throwing a gold piece among the silvery fish, the King and Queen disappeared.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Wednesday :—The depression in Central India has filled up. Pressure is low in the east of the Central Provinces and relatively low and uniform over the Punjab. Winds continue comparatively light and unsteady in the north-west of the Bay and have increased slightly in Gujarat. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma coast, North-West India, Simla and Mussoorie Hills, Berar and Central Provinces and light to moderate showers in South India. Very little rain has fallen on the West Coast, and practically none in Gujarat. Two inches of rain have been received at Bogra, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dehra Dun, Pachmarhi, Chanda and Mysore, one inch at Dhubri, Purnea, Umballa, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Khandwa, Amraoti and Jubbulpore. Showers will probably continue in North East India, Central Provinces and along the Himalayas.

### THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Tientsin, Captain W. W. Cooke, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji via intermediate ports, experienced strong monsoon in China sea, fresh to moderate in the Bay of Bengal and light winds and cloudy weather from Galle to Bombay.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | Esplade. | Fort. | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Cts. | In. Cts. | In. Cs | In. Cs |
| Previously registered | 84 38 | 79 88 | 83 42 | 71 81 |
| Wednesday, 28th August. | 00 15 | 00 00 | 00 39 | 00 40 |
| Total | 84 53 | 79 88 | 83 81 | 72 20 |
| Total fall to Aug 28, 1900 | 61 60 | 65 49 | 61 74 | 60 66 |
| Total fall to Aug. 28, 1899 | 29 03 | 31 75 | 35 17 | 32 01 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

### G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 16th August, 1901 :—

| | In. | Cts. | | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jubbulpore | 24 | 16 | Deolali | 11 | 15 |
| Raver | 12 | 90 | Ghoti | 63 | 48 |
| Nimbora | 16 | 15 | Nargaon | 15 | 31 |
| Bhadli | 20 | 65 | Varangaon | 19 | 40 |
| Jalgaon | 17 | 63 | Hotgi | 31 | 2 |
| Sirsoli | 17 | 43 | Mohol | 15 | 10 |
| Mhasawad | 21 | 39 | Madha | 8 | 37 |
| Maheji | 17 | 95 | Barsi Junction | 4 | 97 |
| Pachora | 19 | 69 | Kem | 8 | 67 |
| Kajgaon | 13 | 94 | Jeur | 8 | 90 |
| Chalisgaon | 16 | 8 | Pomalwari | 7 | 87 |
| Maylongri | 15 | 15 | Dikasl | 12 | 86 |
| Nandgaon | 9 | 48 | Lonavla | 183 | 25 |
| Munmar | 5 | 37 | Dhond | 12 | 12 |
| Lasalgaon | 11 | 12 | Talegaon | 38 | 96 |
| Khervadi | 7 | 78 | Rajmane | 8 | 70 |
| Nasik | 9 | 48 | | | |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 24th August, 1901 :—

| | In. | Cts. | | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora | 78 | 99 | Wadhwan | 6 | 11 |
| Panjoo | 68 | 58 | Dabhoe | 28 | 41 |
| Vaiturana | 69 | 94 | Sevalia | 37 | 9 |
| Palghur | 70 | 12 | Godhra | 22 | 22 |
| Gholwad | 43 | 97 | Patri | 4 | 83 |

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The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO., 2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION, CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, HEAD OFFICE; WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL, TELEPHONE No. 985.

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THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

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NOTES. INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL. Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.


## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th August.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice for No. 1 and No. 2 Company at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head quarters this week as usual.
2. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No. 1 Company Head-quarters, Fort, Squad and Carbine, drill for recruits at 8-45 p.m. this evening.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
10 pr. R M Lgun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. this evening. Recruits are specially requested to attend.
3. There will be meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officer's of No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening at 9 p.m.
4. There will be a meeting of the No. 1 of Sub-division of No. 1 Company at the Corps Club at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

By Order, H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt., Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

## RAILWAY RETURNS.

### G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th August, 1901.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901— G I P R system... | 1,41,462 | 2,98,813 | 3,493 | 4,43,368 |
| I M R do ... | 44,499 | 83,803 | 4,222 | 1,32,924 |
| Total.... | 1,85,961 | 2,82,616 | 7,715 | 5,76,292 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900— G I P R system... | 1,49,831 | 2,10,033 | 10,742 | 3,70,636 |
| I M R do ... | 42,772 | 57,353 | 7,736 | 1,07,851 |
| Total .... | 1,92,603 | 2,67,426 | 18,478 | 4,78,507 |
| Increase or Decrease... G I P R | −8,769 | +88,780 | −7,249 | + 72,732 |
| I M R... | +2,127 | +26,410 | −3,514 | + 25,053 |

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 461 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week ..... | 81,000 | 1,05,000 | 4,000 | 1,92,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 198 | 228 | 8 | 416 |
| For previous 6 weeks of half-year | 5,25,000 | 7,75,000 | 24,000 | 13,24,000 |
| Total for 7 weeks ... | 6,06,000 | 8,80,000 | 28,000 | 15,16,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 77,015 | 1,50,511 | 893 | 2,28,419 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 167 | 326 | 2 | 495 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 6,18,880 | 14,95,129 | 11,920 | 21,25,939 |

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 38,419
Decrease to date ..... „ 6,09,939

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 1,844·39 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,13,000 | 1,86,000 | 7,000 | 3,06,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 60 | 113 | 4 | 186 |
| For previous 6 weeks of half-year | 7,09,000 | 12,05,000 | 42,000 | 26,56,000 |
| Total for 7 weeks ... | 8,22,000 | 20,91,000 | 49,000 | 29,62,000 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 1,47,771 | 1,54,262 | 5,955 | 3,06,988 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 87 | 96 | 4 | 187 |
| Total to corresponding date do. ... | 7,83,087 | 21,82,903 | 40,113 | 33,06,109 |

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 585
Do. to date..... „ 3,44,109

### PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 172·8 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week..... | 300 | 100 | ... | 400 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 17 | 6 | ... | 23 |
| For previous 6 weeks of half-year | 1,750 | 900 | ... | 2,650 |
| Total for 7 weeks ... | 2,050 | 1,000 | ... | 3,050 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ..... | 305 | 118 | .. | 423 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 17 | 7 | .. | 24 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 2,309 | 1,085 | 13 | 3,413 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs 23
Do. to date ..... „ 363

### GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 4,000 | 5,000 | .... | 9,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway ..... | 28 | 36 | .... | 64 |
| For previous 6 weeks of half-year. | 26,300 | 61,000 | ..... | 87,300 |
| Total for 7 weeks ... | 30,300 | 66,000 | .... | 96,300 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year..... | 5,219 | 10,788 | 55 | 16,062 |
| Per mile of Ry. do. | 37 | 77 | .... | 114 |
| Total to corresponding date do. .. | 33,821 | 1,16,652 | 1,314 | 1,51,787 |

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 7,062
Do. to date ..... „ 55,487


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| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Portable Pianos ..... | 290 |
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—August 5, at Mootiharie, the wife of A C Elliot, Esq., of a son.
HALGE—August 24, at Washermanpett, Madras, the wife of Henry S Halge, Resident Medical Officer, Native Infirmary, of a son.
SMITH—August 21, at Baitakhal Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of T Smith, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOYD—August 6, at Bridge of Allan, James Ritchie Boyd, formerly of Madras, aged 73.
DADY—August 24, at Hunter's Road, Venery, Ralph Winston, infant son of Edwin and Florence Dady.
ELLIOT—August 23, at St Thome, Harriet Evangeline, the beloved wife of E H Elliot, Educational Department.
PORTER—August 18, at Sitapur, of cancer, Esther Elizabeth Porter, the dearly beloved wife of G W Porter, aged 38 years.


THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH

*Requires constant watchfulness for its preservation. Fires and sickness call for prompt action, and a simple remedy at hand is worth a hundred that must be sent for.*

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS for constipation, 12 as. per bottle.

CHEMICAL FOOD

*For Weakness, Re. 1 per bottle. Dill Water, Lime Water, and every requisite for children's use.*

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1901.


## TRADERS' TRICKS.

THE record of the manifold sins and wickednesses of the lower class trader is again before us. It tells of the ingenuity begotten of competition and of the obliquity of moral vision which has become endemic among dealers in foreign produce which, on its own merits can never find a market. As our Simla correspondent wired the other day, the reports on the working of the Merchandise Marks Acts show that there is still a good deal of variation in the interpretation of the Act in different places, but that the importance of discriminating between infringements which are intended to defraud the public and those merely of a technical character, is being increasingly recognised. It is doubtless trying work for men reared in an atmosphere of innocence to sit in judgment on men of craft and fertility of resource. The officers who have to decide as to what is an infringement intended to defraud and those merely of a technical character, have received a training which would qualify them for the post of a Presidency Chaplain rather than for the task of elucidating the intricacies of mercantile fraud. Keen competition develops rascaldom. The honest man frequently goes to the wall, while the unprincipled flourishes. This is not in accordance with tradition, but it is nevertheless true. The progress made among Customs officers, those who administer the Merchandise Marks Act, is a sign of the time and signifies the approach of the millennium when, we take it, besides the lion lying down with the lamb, Bordeaux made in Hamburg shall stand side by side with the Eau de Cologne of Kalbadevi, in the Customs museum, as relics of a long-buried past. But the dawn of that day is far distant. The education of the Customs officer in the wiles of mere man is a slow process and we hesitate to turn over the pages of the report for fear we shall find fresh evidences of the painfully unsophisticated credulity with which that officer accepted the assurances of the low level importer. We like to flatter ourselves that no English firm would resort to the contemptible practices of which mention is made, and that the culprits are those who might very properly be deported to their own side of the Mediterranean, but that their own countries might refuse to welcome men who have expatriated themselves. But only the Collector of Customs can give any definite information on that point. Alas, he will not, for that official, in whatsoever port, deals with the fraudulent importer very much as the House of Lords deals with an offending peer, except more leniently, for the mercantile culprit is tried in camera and his name is never revealed to the general public against whom his ingenuity is directed. However in future record will be made as to the country in which the offences are committed and the persistency of any particular country in its endeavours to evade the conditions of the Act will be apparent.

Evil is conceivably wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart, but not often in business. A trader does not frequently label cotton cloths "woollen comforters" in a fit of absent-mindedness, much less stamp Belgian iron "Best English Steel." Traders who are subject to moments of mental aberration in business hours, require stringent treatment and the Collector is not justified in omitting one drop of the wormwood or gall from his prescription in that treatment. In Bombay it seems merchants are much too wide awake to run any great risks. No cases of counterfeit-trade-marks for example were found. But attempts to play pranks were discovered in 511 cases and for these 402 offenders were punished. Trieste note-paper was brought into the country in packets represented as containing five quires which only counted a hundred sheets with a correct label lightly covered a bogus one. The importer was fined Rs. 25. But who he was and whom we must watch when buying note-paper there is nothing in the report to show, and innocent trades-people must lie under suspicion unless they insist, for their own protection, on the Collector being empowered to point out the particular importer to his everlasting condemnation. A consignment of imitation gold thread imported from Marseilles bore on each bundle the legend "1,000 yards." An incredulous officer was at pains to measure them and lo, the thousand yards in every case had shrunk to 845, as the result, we suppose, of transport through the Red Sea. That is what the merchant would say. But we are inclined to endorse the verdict of the Collector that it was an impudent case of false trade description. Pins, in the abstract seem perfectly innocuous. But an exception must be made in the case of those from Antwerp. That they are of inferior quality and liable both to bend and break may be gathered from their being labelled "manufactured by perfectly new and improved machinery, Birmingham." There are people who tell us every day of the week that English manufactures no longer lead, that our enemies are making better and cheaper goods. This is one of many striking illustrations of the fact as it is and of the honesty and straightforwardedness of foreign competition. England has no necessity yet to label its manufactures as made in any other than their true place of origin, and article by article they will not only hold their own but surpass in excellence of workmanship and durability the products of any other country under the sun.

Karachi reports some noteworthy instances of the worthiness of foreign competition. Several consignments of wool were examined by Mr. Young, who found them franked in plain English with the assurance that "this packet contains full 4 oz. net wool." That officer cruelly put the packets to the test. Four of them together weighed 15 oz. gross. In others, separately, a shortage of two to nine per cent. was determined. Goods bearing fraudulent trade-marks are a common discovery at Karachi, whilst Rangoon is a favourite port for German and Italian enterprise, cheap German perfumery falsely stamped with colourable imitations of Rigaud and Co.'s trade mark being among the most notable imports. Calcutta records some striking cases of false trade descriptions, one of them having special reference to 322 consignments of cotton undershirts of continental manufacture which bore false declarations of size. The Collector of Customs found that in these cases the attempt to evade the law was deliberate and made by the shippers, agents and dealers acting together. This particular method of offence is found to have been going on for years, which should have been—though unfortunately it was not—a sufficient reason for confiscating the lot without compunction. In Calcutta leniency has evidently been taken advantage of, for it is found that there has been a steady increase in the number of offences brought to light of imitations by foreign manufacturers of the name or trade-mark of manufacturers in the United Kingdom or British India. We are glad to find, however, that since Mr. Macpherson took over the duties of Collector at Calcutta, a more healthy system of trading has been insisted upon. The Japanese, we had hoped were fairly honest, but alas, for the contaminating influence of Western civilisation, they attempted to send biscuits into Calcutta in boxes which were an imitation of those of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, and matches which were not of the character they were represented to be. America has a comparatively clean record and it is almost safe to say that not a single wooden nutmeg found its way into the country. Our cousins nevertheless did send us "Japanese Gold Paint"; and alongside that commodity in Madras was to be found Belgian Portland Cement, Italian Cognac, and other curiosities suitable only to be preserved with the Scotch whisky made in Germany, which was discovered sometime ago, as illustrating the manner in which the foreigner proposes to beat us on our own ground.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE annual match between the European and Parsee cricketers of the Presidency, played in Bombay, has come to be regarded as the chief sporting event of the year in Western India, and with good reason, as for enthusiasm and excitement we would have to go to Lord's during the progress of a match between England and Australia to equal it. This year, despite the fact that the Presidency is without the services of two such tried players as Captain J. G. Greig and Mr. E. B. Raikes, both of whom have rendered yeoman service to their side in the past, and that several players who distinguished themselves last year are no longer available, interest in the fixture runs as high as ever. The Parsee team which was selected some days ago would be, but for the regrettable absence of Bulsara, the fast bowler, a thoroughly representative one. Each man has been carefully selected on the form he has been showing this season, and we must congratulate the selection committee on being able to place such a strong side in the field. Only one new player figures in the team, Mr. Meherhomji, who on the season's form could not have been overlooked. Turning to the "personnel" of the team selected to represent the Presidency, we fear there is some room for criticism of not altogether a favourable nature. The team, in our opinion, is by no means representative of the full strength of the Presidency, and even as a combined team of the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas could not pass without criticism. Little or no importance has apparently been attached to present form by those responsible for the selection of the team, and as a result we find the claims of several up-country cricketers completely ignored, while at least one local player with strong claims has been passed over. It is, of course, a matter of no little difficulty to guage accurately the form of up-country players, but we should have thought that L. J. Comyn, of Nasirabad, who three years ago was one of the best all-round cricketers in Ireland, and who last year headed the Meerut batting averages, besides bowling with success, would have been selected. Time was when the selection committee gave a more liberal interpretation of the term Presidency, and went as far afield as Mhow, Kharaghoda, Ahmedabad, and other places up-country, and with good results too, as it saw players of the calibre of Captains Newnham, Lowis, and Usborne, and Mr. Sinclair, ready to don flannels to uphold the reputation of the Presidency. Of late years, however, there has been a growing tendency to confine the selection of the team to Poona and Bombay players, and even then the system of selection leaves much to be desired. Too much attention is given to reputation and past form, and players who have only taken part in perhaps one or two matches, and done nothing to justify their selection, let alone their being out of practice, are selected in preference to others who have participated in every match of the season with creditable results. A case in point in connection with the match commencing to-day is the exclusion of Mr. J. S. Milne from the team. At the present time he is undoubtedly the best all-round player in the Bombay Gymkhana, and as to why he has been overlooked will cause much speculation among local lovers of the game. Quite apart from his form as a bowler—and that he is the best the local Gymkhana has—we are convinced he is a more reliable batsman than at least four of the players who have been selected specially for their batting. When his side is in difficulties he plays a fine forcing game and in the recent matches against the Parsee Gymkhana and Poona Gymkhana clearly proved himself one of the best batsmen on the side. He is a fearless hitter and just the batsman to stop a rot in a Presidency match. We must confess his non-inclusion in the team is inexplicable and we hope the Presidency Selection Committee will not have occasion to regret dropping such a useful all-round player and we are only voicing the sentiments of the majority of the local cricket community when we express the hope that his claims to a place in the team will receive recognition before the Poona match comes off. Given fair weather and a dry wicket an interesting match may, despite the weakness of the Presidency team, be looked forward to, but should the conditions favour the bowlers the Parsees should have no trouble in repeating their victory of last year when it will be remembered they won by 135 runs. A good deal will of course depend on the success met with by Captain Douglas who is far and away the best batsman in the Presidency this year, and indeed, the only player likely to trouble the scorers to any extent should the wicket prove sticky. Five new players will make their "debut" in the match, viz., Messrs. Weatherby, Heath, Rumboli, Milman, and Coombs. The first three are batsmen, while the two last named will, with Mr. Cheetham and Captain Wood represent the attack. The public schools are represented in Captain Douglas (Dulwich), Mr. F. L. Sprott (Shrewsbury), Captain Wood, and Mr. Heath (Wellington), Mr. Sale (Marlborough), Mr. Drysdale (Loretto), Mr. Weatherby (Winchester), and Mr. Rumboll (Bedford).

THE TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' CASE.

THE story told in the Madras High Court, of the manner in which two European planters caused the death of a native horse-keeper, is one of the most lamentable we have heard in this country. That the men did not mean to take his life, there can be no doubt. But that they wilfully treated him with undue severity, we imagine there are not two opinions. It is difficult to know precisely how to act in circumstances such as were present in this case. The planters had reason to suspect that the man had stolen their cash-box and its contents. They were forty-eight miles away from a police-station and were naturally anxious that the accused should not escape. Knowing full well that if they trusted to their other servants to detain him his escape was certain, they bound him. This was the first mistake. Then taking the law into their own hands they caused him to be beaten. It is not, we regret to say, wholly improbable that the police, had the matter been left to them, would have tortured him in some similar way with a view to extorting a confession; for despite all efforts of the authorities to put it down, the practice still flourishes. But that was no justification for the brutal cruelty of the two planters. Living away from civilised centres in many cases is apt to blunt the gentler feelings in a man's character, and young planters in isolated districts are frequently objects for sympathy. Almost inevitably they become a law unto themselves and to some extent it is necessary that they should rule their people with a firm hand. But in the instance present they descended to brutality wholly unwarrantable. The trial was conducted with most marked impartiality and the verdict was unanimous. The evidence justified that which was returned, but that evidence was not worthy of credence in every respect. It bristled with discrepancies and might have been shattered by many another counsel. But the statements made by the accused were of themselves sufficient to condemn them. The prosecution revealed none of the abundant traces of police fabrication which counsel for the defence endeavoured to indicate, and it is remarkable that although the accused asked the court to believe that the man died from other causes than violence, they made no effort to substantiate the statement. That there has been no mistake on the part of the jury in returning the verdict they did scarcely admits of argument, and we do not suppose that for a moment anyone will accuse the learned judge of failing to temper justice with mercy.

MR. MERRIMAN UNDER RESTRAINT.

IT is satisfactory to note that Lord Kitchener has placed Mr. Merriman under arrest. That gentleman has reason to be grateful to the Commander-in-Chief for the clemency which permitted him to remain on his own farm under restraint. That Mr. Merriman and his associate, Mr. Sauer, did much to encourage the continuance of the Boer's resistance and were in a large measure responsible for sedition in Cape Colony is well-known, and the last number of the "South African Review" to hand, expresses its regret, that steps had not been taken a month ago to render those gentlemen powerless for evil. In true colonial outspokenness our contemporary confessed that the coincidence of the return of Messrs. Sauer and Merriman with the execution of two wretched rebels at Middelburg and Cradock, suggested some reflections as to the wide difference between law and moral justice. "Those two rebels richly deserved their fate" wrote the "Review," "but it is humiliating to think that while they suffer the extreme penalty of the law, men who, morally speaking, are even more guilty, not only go about in perfect freedom, but even continue to occupy positions which carry with them, as the world wags, conventional honour. The law cannot touch them, apparently, and they may, without let or hindrance, go on to the end of the chapter manufacturing rebels of the Marais type. That is the difference between the law of our highly-developed civilisation and the rough and ready equity of our ancestors." Lord Kitchener has demonstrated how that which is known as martial law over-rides all other.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary; Mr. Claude Hill, Private Secretary; Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R.A.M.C., Medical Officer, and Captains M. D. Wood and Sloane Stanley, Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona. The arrival being private, a few officials assembled at the Victoria Terminus to meet His Excellency. Among those present were Colonel Sinclair, Officiating in Command of the Bombay District; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; Colonel Hoghton, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E.; and Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay. Lord Northcote drove to Government House, Malabar Point. His Excellency leaves Bombay to-night from the Grant Road station for Surat, returning to-morrow evening by the fast passenger train and proceeds to Kirkee by the 2 o'clock train on Saturday afternoon.

THE Queen's Regiment have scratched for the Durand Football Tournament, Simla, thus leaving ten teams to compete.

IN order that work may proceed rapidly on the bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarrah, as the stream falls in the autumn, an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned.

## FLYING MACHINES.

WARFARE, like necessity, is the mother of inventions, though a remarkably unprolific one, if judged according to the powerful inducements and the enormous monetary resources of the military and naval services of the world. Quick-firing guns and lyddite shells are wonderful mechanical and chemical triumphs in themselves, but when it comes to a matter of reckoning the tons of material that have to be slung about to turn one poor human victim to clay, the industrial efficiency of the military and naval machinery does not come out high. No great inventions have originated in war, either by land or by sea, though there has always been a class of inventor engaged in adapting the discoveries of the peaceful arts to the purposes of warfare. It is true that quite recently the warrior interiest has shown that there is a prospect of its paying back some little return for all it has borrowed from peaceful ingenuity, for the most extensive attempts to make the flying machine and the submarine boat accomplished facts have been supported by the military and naval authorities. It is a piece of the irony of fate that, while the most daring expliots of aeronauts have hitherto been performed by peaceable scientific balloonists in search of meteorological data, the military people have worked best at the safe problems of driving balloons at low altitudes through the air with the aid of large propellers. But though there is pertinacious common sense about the French and German military work with dirigible balloons, there is a conspicuous absence of brilliant inventiveness. Even the wonderful airship of Count von Zeppelin is, after all, only a number of balloons ingeniously hitched on to a light framework of aluminium, which carries the two benzine motors for driving the propellers. The success of a thing like that is merely a matter of money. Its speed of 16 miles an hour in motionless air still leaves it far more at the mercy of the winds than a sailing ship.

The advantage about all this work with the dirigible balloon is that it gets men into the air under not too dangerous conditions. It is a knotty problem in evolution how different classes of animals managed to take to the air safely. Over and over again they have done so quite independently. In the case of small animals, like insects which can be blown away by the wind, it is possible to see how a slight adaptation in the way of directing motion in the air would be of advantage to them, and by survival of the fittest could be worked up till it mounted to the exquisite flight of the common fly. But with the larger animals it is harder to realise how flight was evolved, unless it started in every case with a very small form which then proceeded to develop larger and larger descendants after it had become an expert flier. In the ostrich and emu we have cases of birds getting so large and strong that flight had become an unprofitable mode of motion compared to running. The fossils of the great flying lizards of the chalk period show a spread of wings of about 20 feet from tip to tip: but since that time large animals have failed to make a living in the fields of air, even the largest birds are not now numerous.

Man, in taking to the air purely on his own account, has the great disadvantage of low muscular power for his weight, as poor Lilienthal in Germany and Pilcher in England found in their plucky athletic attempts to soar with the aid of their great artificial pinions. But, on the other hand, man on account of his almost unlimited command of artificial power and his knowledge of the laws of flotation, enjoys enormous advantages over every other creature that has ever essayed to travel through the air. Thanks to these the problem of the flying machine has been solved as that of the cycle was solved by the first man who, on a pair of wheels, imitated the feat of a penny rolling on its edge, for not only have many dirigible balloons paddled about the sky in fine weather, but Maxim's wonderful machine, weighing 8,000lb., and absolutely unassisted with balloons, has actually flown through the air. It is true that its cautious inventor, like the thorough engineer he is, did not let the greatest creation that has yet winged its way through our terrestrial atmosphere soar by as much as an inch above mother earth, but the fact is indisputable that his machine flew, for it had to be held down in spite of its 8,000 lb. of dead weight.

The next step with the Maxim is the really difficult one to take, because, like bicycle riding, flying is easier the swifter you go. But between standing still and soaring gloriously at 60 miles an hour there is an awkward commonplace region of low speeds, at which the Maxim flying machine is quite unmanageable. Moreover, these low speeds, while useless for flight, are quite competent to effect a wreck that could be guaranteed to have no survivor. On this account the humbler experiments with flying machines on the balloon principle are likely to prove of the utmost value, because they take man safely into the air and let him out of it again also with safety. It looks at present as though the first great practical success in the way of a flying machine will be achieved by a combination of the balloon and the wing principles. A ballon system will be used for getting well up into the air by running with the wind, and by the aid of propellers a speed of twenty miles an hour will be obtained, with which the wings, or aeroplanes, will begin to exert their soaring effect and the hydrogen gas can be pumped out of the balloon into a compressor, where it will be stored for future use. As the balloon collapses the speed will increase, till finally the whole of the balloon is reefed and the pure flying machine is skimming at a safe speed of 60 miles an hour and over. In order to alight, it will merely be necessary to allow the compressed hydrogen to escape into the balloon again, which, as it fills, will put its own brake on, and being completely filled by the time the speed has fallen dangerously low, will be ready to support the whole machine in safety. In others words, it may be said that the first practically useful flying machine will be a combination of Count von Zeppelin's airship and the Maxim flying machine, for only such a combination offers the two essential guarantees of safety and mechanical efficiency.

It is the great beauty of flight that once you are set going the waste of power diminishes rapidly as the speed increases. If it were not for this fact the mechanical discouragements to human aspirations after flying would be much more serious than they are; nevertheless, they are considerable enough to discount sky cycling as an exhilarating branch of athletics. For a man simply to support himself in the air with the same display of activity as is involved in a tolerable eight hours of manual labour would need to keep revolving a propeller of about 60 feet diameter, calculated in a gale of wind to suggest feelings of human insignificance rather than control of the powers of nature. Barnard, the American sky cyclist, gave himself the benefit of a balloon, but the experiences of the common terrene cyclist against a head wind are not such as to implant any considerable yearning to work a balloon, even if cigar-shaped, through a zephyr of sixteen miles an hour. Not sky cycling, but sky moting, will be the adventurous sport of the immediate future. Flying machine inventors have already brought out powerful engines of remarkable lightness. Maxim can easily lift one of his 180-horse-power engines without its boiler, for which some 600 lb. might have to be allowed, and even on a smaller scale it is possible to build a 10-horse power engine weighing only as much as a man. But these powerful little engines have to be used with great judgment near balloons. The unfortunate Dr. Woelfert and his mechanician, Knabe, lost their lives through the gas from their balloon igniting in the fierce heat of their small 8-horse power benzine motor. One spirt of flame, and they were tumbling to destruction.

To take to the water like a fish has proved much easier to man than to become a denizen of the air. The submarine boats have had a comparatively prosperous career, but have excited little interest apart from their bearing on naval warfare. The contrast between the size of the whale and the eagle illustrates how much easiar the problem of the submarine boat is than that of the flying machine. The Whitehead and Brennan torpedoes are instances of successful submarine boats that have been sailing for many years, even without crews at all. The chief difficulty with the submarine boat is now a physiological one, namely, that of maintaining a healthy atmosphere for the crew. After some of the trial trips, prolonged to ten hours, the crew have emerged exceedingly limp, and in the absence of good fighting condition. At present, therefore, the man of peace sees little temptation to desert the surface of the ocean for its depths, if escape from the surface waves and seasickness has to be paid for by semi-asphyxiation.

# TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### ATTACK ON A YEOMANRY ESCORT.

### LORD MILNER AT CAPETOWN.

### SENTENCE ON REBELS.

### MR. MERRIMAN UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Lord Kitchener wires that a party of Yeomanry, escorting a convoy from Kimberley to Griquatown, was attacked on the 24th instant and nine killed and wounded.

The attack was repulsed and the convoy brought in.

Lord Milner has arrived at Capetown and met with a splendid reception.

Replying to an address he said his reception in Natal left no doubt as to the unshakeable determination of the people and the Government to adhere to our South African policy.

Two rebels at Middleburg have been sentenced to thirty and four to penal servitude for life at the Pretoria.

Mr. Merriman, the Afrikander leader of the Cape Parliament, is under arrest on his own farm.

AUG. 28.

The "Daily News" states that there will be a public office enquiry into the enlistment of Imperial Yeomanry, numbers of whom have been rejected by Lord Kitchener as unfit and returned to England.

## THE INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Mr. Robertson, late Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, who has had considerable railway experience, has been appointed to investigate the Railway system in India.

## THE ANDOVER ELECTION.

Mr. Faber, the Unionist candidate, has been elected for Andover, in the place of the late Mr. Beach, having defeated Mr. Judd, the Radical candidate, by 223 votes.

The following was the state of the poll at the close :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Faber (U)..... | 3,686 |
| Judd (R)..... | 3,473 |

## THE FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

France has requested the Ottoman Ambassador in Paris, who is now on leave, not to return to his post.

## THE AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION BILL.

The Labour Party in the Australian Parliament propose a new clause in the Immigration Bill prohibiting the entry of coloured labour into Australia.

## INDISPOSITION.

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## INDIAN

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[illegible] readers and the [illegible] ontribution of a

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Majors Aplin and Brownrigg officiate as Commandant and Second-in-Command, respectively, of the 7th Bombay Pioneers.

General Creagh reports that Sergeant T. H. Fisher, R. E., Bengal Sappers, was drowned on the 22nd August at Sinbo while embarking for India. The body has been recovered.

Major Shipley, 13th Bengal Lancers, died at Sangor, yesterday, of meningitis.

Lieut. Crowley, 1st West Yorkshires, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieutenant McEvent, 1st Cameronians, and 2nd Lieutenant McKenna, 2nd Border Regiment, join the 1st Lancers and 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, respectively.

The Native Infantry Regiment now doing garrison duty at Singapore will be relieved by the 3rd Madras Infantry which will be landed there on its way back from China.

The increase to the Staff Corps recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State takes effect from the 1st proximo. It provides one additional officer to the strength of each Native Infantry Regiment, including the Hyderabad Contingent, but excluding the other local corps and the five regiments for colonial garrisons.

Arrangements are being made for passages home in October and the beginning of November for nine-hundred invalids, also No. 11 Battery, Southern Division R. A., and details comprising some five-hundred men and a proportion of families.

It is ruled that the Departmental Accountants employed in the Commissariat offices are for the future, whilst continuing as a separate service, to cease to be a branch of the Military Accounts Departments and become instead answerable exclusively to the authorities of the Supply and Transport Corps. This terminates the present inconvenient system of dual control.

The Native Corps still armed with Martini-Henry rifles will be furnished during the next few months with 25 Lee-metford rifles each for instructional purposes.

The privilege of free postage for their private correspondence is extended to all ranks of the native army on field or foreign service, postage to be paid by ordinary postage stamps the value of which will be recovered by corps and departments monthly.

The Government grant to the Army Temperance Association for the current year is increased to Rs. 11,752.

Captain G. H. Griffith and Lieutenant G. E. Crasster, R. E., proceed Home next month on reversion to the Imperial establishment.

It has been decided to abolish the reserves hitherto maintained for the Hyderabad Contingent. The Government of India are now considering proposals for the immediate discharge, with suitable gratuity, of the reservists borne on the lists.

The new native infantry lines at Multan, to accommodate one battalion, will cost Rs. 1,22,000. This expenditure, like that at Nowshera and Kohat, is necessary, as accommodation must be found for the regiments withdrawn from the advanced posts on the north-west frontier when the Militia Corps take over such posts.

Veterinary Major E. H. Hazelton has been appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command, vice Veterinary Captain Braddell, deceased.

Mr. Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has returned to Simla on completion of his visits to the Chiefs' Colleges in connection with the Corps of Imperial Cadets.

It is believed the International Medal for the China Expedition will be given to all British and Indian troops which were quartered in places, where troops of the foreign Powers were present. These include Shanghai, but not, of course, Hongkong.

It is notified that last year's order permitting unlimited transfers to the Indian Army Reserves is cancelled. All reservists in excess of the scale authorised by India Army Circulars, Clause 118, of 1899, will now be absorbed as vacancies occur. The Government of India have also directed that extra recruitment beyond the peace establishments authorised for regiments forming part of the China Force be now stopped in the case of the corps returning to India.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, AUGUST 28.—Barrat, Captain, Punjab, 34th Pioneers, on furlough from Umballa.

Laughlin, Lieut. Bombay Malwa Bhil Corps, on language examination from Sirdarpore.

## TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

[illegible] RESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.

[illegible] ing are the teams :—

| [illegible] TEAM. | PARSEE TEAM. |
|---|---|
| [illegible] pt.) | Mr M E Pavri (Capt.) |
| | Mr K M Mistry |
| | Mr B M Billimoria |
| | Mr A H Mehta |
| | Mr D D Kanga |
| | Mr H D Kanga |
| | Mr B D Gagrat |
| | Mr D C Daruvalla |
| | Mr P Meherhomji |
| | Mr K K Kharas |
| | Mr C Machliwalla |
| | Mr K C Lalkaka. |

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

### ST. ANTHONY AND THE CONSCRIPT.

### TUNNEL FOR MONT BLANE.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PARIS AUG. 9.

The death is announced from Bar-sur-Seine of Dr. Michou, for many years one of the most familiar figures of the Chamber of Deputies. A small, wrinkled, wiry, and yet healthy, old man was Dr. Michou, with snowy white hair peeping from beneath a velvet skull cap, and a pink complexion. He took a back seat in the Chamber, and never spoke a word. Among his constituents he visited the sick on a bicycle long before this means of locomotion was fashionable. In the Chamber of Deputies he was the enemy of the ballet girls of the opera, and every year he voted for the suppression of the subsidy to that institution. Dr. Michou was a constant visitor to the buffet of the Chamber of Deputies, a very small and humble institution beside the dining-rooms of the House of Commons, only light refreshments and sandwiches being procurable, but it has this advantage, that Deputies on payment of a small annual subscription can refresh themselves for nothing. Dr. Michou had fallen into the habit of visiting the buffet every day, and of filling his pockets with free sandwiches. One day, perhaps it was on the 1st of April, M. Clemenceau deftly lifted the sandwiches out of his colleague's coat-tail pockets. The good old doctor never forgave him, and some months later, when M. Clemenceau was running for the Presidency of the Chamber against M. Meline, Dr. Michou voted against him. The division ended in a tie, and according to the rules of the House, M. Meline, being the elder candidate, became the President.

The landlord of a lodging-house not having seen for two days one of his lodgers, a man of 45, named Bachelet, had the door of his room opened by a locksmith. Bachelet had hanged himself. A letter found on the table revealed the fact that he was an old housebreaker. It was addressed to the Commissaire de Police. The writer stated he had undergone several sentences of imprisonment. His mother had died heartbroken. He learnt the fact on coming out of prison, and asked her pardon over her grave, and made a vow to become an honest man, but he was unable to find work anywhere. Rather than break his oath he committed suicide.

A young lady artiste engaged at some licensed place of amusement at Montmartre brought an action yesterday against her mother for recovery of a furnished villa at Asnieres. The case came before Judge Behenne, of the Tribunal des Deferes, a court of summary jurisdiction, and a remarkable letter from the mother to the daughter was read in court. It appears the young lady before leaving Paris for a professional tour in Russia appointed her mother to be caretaker of her villa at Asnieres. The mother wrote to her daughter in Russia that she would pray Saint Anthony of Padua to bless her trip to the land of roubles : "I am going to ask Saint Anthony to find you some wealthy gentleman in Russia who may give you heaps of money so that you may be happy. You know that whenever I ask Saint Anthony of Padua for anything he always grants it." The young lady returned some days ago from Russia, whether blessed by Saint Anthony or not we do not know. The pious mother, however, having taken a fancy to her daughter's villa, refused to give up the keys. The Judge issued an order in the daughter's favour, as that the mother's intercession to the much run-upon Saint has not been altogether useless to her daughter.

With regard to Saint Anthony, the "Croix," the most widespread organ of the Catholic Church in the world, in its Rouen edition publishes the following in its daily list of testimonials to the miraculous workings of the Church's favourite Saint for the time being : "Thanks be to Saint Anthony and Saint Expeditus for a grace granted to a young man who has been rejected as physically unfit for military service contrary to all expectation." If Saint Anthony extends his protection to all young Frenchmen anxious to shirk compulsory military service the question of disarmament will settle itself as far as France is concerned. The "Francais" congratulates the young man referred to by the "Croix" rather upon his piety than upon his patriotism.

This year Saint Ignatius of Loyola's name-day, which falls on July 31, was the occasion of a remarkable celebration. The village of Loyola, where the crippled Spanish officer turned priest founded the Order of Jesuits on the pattern of Moslem religious orders, lies a few miles from Saint Sebastian, in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa, not far from the French frontier. More than 300 Jesuit fathers, Spanish and French, have met there bringing with them 15,000 pilgrims. The Jesuits in conversations with their lay friends said that all the estates of the Jesuits in France would become nominally the property of priests or of Jesuits who have been allowed to leave the Order. The French Jesuits will go and live in Italy, Switzerland, England and Spain.

One of Orsini's accomplices in his attempt on Napoleon III has just been released from Cayenne, where he was transported in 1858 under a life sentence. Gomez, who was 23 years of age at the time, is now a broken-down old man of 72. He has left for Naples.

The Comte de Mouy, who was for some time First Secretary to the French Legation at Vienna, tells the "Echo de Paris" how the Triple Alliance came to be concluded. "I remember perfectly well Bismarck's visit to Vienna. He had come to negotiate the Triple Alliance. The French Ambassador, M. Teisserenc de Bort, was an excellent man, but he placed too implicit reliance in people's statements, and he had not the remotest suspicion of the German Chancellor's real object in coming to Vienna." The Count told his superior that he felt sure Bismarck was bent on mischief, that he was after an alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy. M. Teisserenc de Bort pooh-poohed his fears, and said Bismarck had come merely to see his friends. In fact, the French Ambassador had asked him that very morning point blank whether he had not come to Vienna in order to negotiate an alliance. Bismarck replied, "Not a bit of it. Such an idea does not enter my head. The talk to that effect is only idle gossip. I am here for three days just to shake hands with a few people and then to take the train."

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, interviewed by the "Liberte" on the proposed German tariff, points out that the Emperor William is himself an agrarian owning 83 estates, with 125,000 acres, upon which he pays £33,000 in taxes. The Emperor leans on the aristocratic and conservative party in order to carry through his military and naval schemes. To gain his own ends he is involving his country in a disastrous policy, which will compromise its industrial and commercial future for long years to come.

M. Santos-Dumont intended to try again on Monday morning for the Deutsch prize, but a storm having taken place the weather was found to be altogether unfavourable. He brought his air-ship out into the open, but when the wind suddenly rose, and a few drops of rain came down, the members of the Committee advised him to put off his attempt. M. Santos-Dumont, however, went up in the air for a few minutes, and for the first time he had another person on board with him, being able, notwithstanding this extra weight, to manœuvre quite easily. His companion was M. Aime, the leader-writer on the "Aerophile" newspaper, who has given the Brazilian aeronaut much useful advice.

Simon, the well-sinker of La Coudraye, near Chartres, has been rescued from the very jaws of death. He was buried by the falling in of a well on Wednesday. His cries for help were heard, and he was able to hear the news that a rescue party was [illegible]rowing down to him. The work went on day and [illegible]t, although it seemed a hopeless task. This [illegible]ing at 11, after 115 hours, the work was so far [illegible]ed that it was possible to hand the prisoner [illegible]d drink. Two hours later Simon was delivered. [illegible]found to be in a dazed and extremely weak [illegible] and he was under the impression that his [illegible]ad lasted but 24 hours. His rescuer, a lieutenant of engineers, was carried in triumph through the village. Simon the is improving, and is considered to be out of danger. He is still unable to imagine that he was buried for more than 24 or at most 36 hours. He says he never lost hope. He is being attended at the Bonneval Hospital.

The latest of the tunnels under the Alps, the Simplon tunnel, is not yet finished, and already there is a project for a tunnel under Mont Blanc. M. Noblemaire, the manager of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway, has had a long conference on the subject with Signor Farinet, member for Aosta, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. A Bill recently passed at Rome provides for an extension of the railway from Turin and Milan to Aosta, and beyond this town to Courmayeur, quite at the foot of Mont Blanc, on the Italian side. A tunnel from this place to Chamounix, on the French side, would be but eight miles long, much shorter than either the Simplon or the St. Gothard. M. Noblemaire pointed out to M. Farinet that the line just opened from Fayet to Chamounix would be quite unsuitable for international traffic, being a narrow-gauge electric line. The valley of the Arve is so narrow at places that this line takes up the whole available room. It would be necessary if the projected tunnel were of any use to rebuild this line. This could be done, however, without enormous outlay. M. Noblemaire admitted that this line would be the shortest connection between Paris and Italy, and it would give the P. L. M. a larger share of traffic than the Simplon route. He asked the member for Aosta to favour him with a written report on the question.

The "Drapeau" publishes an interview with a French Admiral who took part in the great naval manœuvres. Questioned with regard to the statement made in the House of Commons as to the interception of wireless telegraphic messages by a British warship during the manœuvres this officer is represented to have said :—"Orders transmitted by wireless telegraphy were intercepted both by French and British warships. No importance is, therefore, to be attached to the incident. It will be sufficient to employ a secret code to prevent indiscretions." With regard to the results of the manœuvres the Admiral, according to the "Drapeau," said : "The bombardment at Algiers and Ajaccio conclusively showed that low-level batteries are absolutely useless against the fire of warships, which, by approaching close enough to be safe from their fire, can easily render the batteries untenable. They could destroy them at almost point blank range. High-level batteries, on the contrary, are most dangerous for ships of war. Except for batteries de rupture, such as those which make Brest impregnable, it will always be well, therefore, to choose high emplacements for the erection of shore batteries. As for the defences of Ajaccio, they are quite inadequate. They could not protect any fleet which sought refuge in that port."

The Tribunal of Commerce has delivered judgment in the "Figaro" case. M. Perivier, the editor, and M. de Rodays win their action, and the shareholders lose their counteraction. The decision, which will probably be appealed against, rests on a nice point of law. The Tribunal was of opinion that Paragraph 13 of the statutes specifying that no quorum was necessary for amendments to the statutes in the case of a second shareholders' meeting, held after a first one had been adjourned because there was no quorum, did not apply in the case of a resolution to dismiss the managers ; the statutes had overlooked this contingency, and there was a good deal of room for interpretation. The Tribunal held that analogy was not a safe guide in this case, and that as the statutes omitted to say that directors might be removed without the two-fifths quorum, M. Perivier and M. de Rodays were entitled to benefit by this omission.

A motor-car was upset on Thursday as it was going uphill near Cormeille-sur-Risle, in Normandy. M. Chapelle, a builder, who owned it and was driving it, was caught under the vehicle and was burnt to death. Two of his friends got away uninjured. M. Chapelle was spending a sea-side holiday at Villers, and was out for a drive to Rouen. The accident was due to his turning too short at a cross-road.

A serious motor-car accident is also reported from Corsica. A regular service of motor omnibuses, the first in the island, was opened the other day between Bastia and Cap Corse Yesterday one of the vehicles upset and spilt all its occupants. A boy of 15 had both his arms broken, and all the other five passengers were badly injured. The driver, although badly injured himself, had the presence of mind to turn off the gas. The accident is probably due to too sudden turning.

Dr. Louis Lenoel, writing to an Amiens paper, says he was introduced in 1900 to the ex-King of Dahomey, who was living, not in a fortress, but in a villa. Behanzin receives an allowance of £800 a year from the French Government and being thrifty is able to put a great part of this sum by. His son is one of the best pupils of the Lycee of St. Pierre, the chief town of Martinique. The royal villa, which is falling into decay, is unfurnished and filthy. Behanzin and his court sleep on mats, and the cooking is done in a verandah. Behanzin has with him his consort, two daughters, and a maid of honour who does the cooking. The royal executioner, who shared his master's exile, died a couple of years ago. Behanzin is free to walk about in town, but he does not use this privilege, as the native negroes, proud of their position as French citizens, insult their black cousin whenever they see him.

## SUNFLOWER MINSTRELS.

THE entertainment, which was given by the Sunflower Minstrels on Tuesday evening in the Novelty Theatre in aid of the All Saints' Nursing Fund, (J. J. Hospital), was well attended by an audience, which was anxious and willing to be pleased. The affair had apparently been got up in a hurry and there was strong evidence of insufficient rehearsal. But what of that? Perhaps the Company and the soloists would have sung as well and as effectively without blacked faces and the jokes may have been as telling in more or less plain English as they would in Coristy Minstrel lingo. But why quibble about details? The audience enjoyed itself and so did the players, which after all is a good thing, for they were helping on a deserving cause. There were many performers taking them altogether and everyone did his share. Of course the brunt of the show fell upon Mr. Defreece and Mr. Seymour Dove, but they were ably seconded by Messrs. Anthony, Bradley, Smith, Coppard, Pickering, Carnall, Higgins, Spencer, Hogan, Pennington, Bett and many another besides One of the best items of the evening was spoilt by the stupidity and pertinacity of the scene-shifters, whom the stage manager might have been excused had he mutilated. We refer to Corporal Lane's violin solo, which was deservedly encored. The band of the Oxfordshires must not escape mention, but it would occupy too much space to sing the praises of each and every performer.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ..... | 18 | 17 | 43 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada... | 9 | 8 | 31 |
| D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar hill ..... | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Ramachpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ... | 7 | 9 | 33 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion ..... | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| G Mahim and Worli ..... | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Hydrants ..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Residents and Unknown .... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total ..... | 38 | 42 | 147 |
| Total plague deaths to date..... | 97,315 | 81,711 | |
| Same date last year..... | ... | ... | 994 |

## NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

SINCE my last letter (a fortnight ago), writes our correspondent on Monday, nothing of any great interest has occurred. Our weather is still unsettled and the 'break' promised by our weather-prophet has proved elusive. At first we were promised a long spell of fine weather after the middle of August ; the date had subsequently to be advanced to the 21st, and now that we are approaching the end of the month there are some persons pessimistic enough to argue that the long promised 'break' must have come and gone while we slept.

On the 14th instant there was an enjoyable little subscription dance at the Club. Thanks to the exertions of our indefatigable dance Secretary, Captain Grimshaw, the arrangements were, as usual, all that could be desired. But though the ladies played up 'manfully', there were not enough to go round, and many disappointed swains arriving too late to secure even the Lancers were seen wending their way to the bar and the billiard room, striving, it seemed, to go as far as possible from the tantalizing strains of the music.

A Badminton Tournament on the American system has just been started. Fourteen ladies entered the lists and determined by lot the order of choosing their partners. Fortunately there was a handicap committee to intervene and check the vagaries of fate with the result that a close and interesting finish is expected, mathematicians differ as to the number of games which will have to be played, but everyone is agreed that the contest will last long enough to endanger the safety of the handicappers if their identity comes to be known. The first prize for the winning lady is being given by Mr. Gloster, the District Judge.

A race meeting has been fixed for the 5th September and a card of six events promises a pleasant afternoon, if only the weather proves propitious.

The picturesque old Fort is in the hands of the Military Works Department, and is undergoing alterations with a view to rendering it more secure when the time comes for us all to take refuge there. Antiquaries, however, say that they are content with it as it is, and regret the vandalism of the wielders of the pick and shovel.

Cricket is still in the air, the weather so far having precluded even net practice. But it is understood that, this drawback notwithstanding, a team will probably be sent to Poona next week. I hope my next letter will be able to announce its victorious return.

## A CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An effort is being made in Poona to protect game during the close season. This will be of little avail if Native Shikaris can find a market for it elsewhere and it is allowed to be exposed for sale in Bombay and other mofussil places. I would, therefore, ask you to publish this letter in your paper in the hopes that all "true' sportsmen and humanitarians will co-operate by not shooting or purchasing indigenous game for the table between the 1st June and 15th October. Duty carries me very frequently to Ahmednagar and on nearly every occasion, at every season of the year, I have seen several baskets full of quails, partridge, etc., on the platform awaiting transit to Bombay. Doubtless the same traffic is carried on froomother stations. The harm done by sportsmen shooting in the close season is infinitesimal in comparison with that done by netting, trapping, etc., as the latter is wholesale and spread over large areas, whilst the former is confined within certain limits. For the information of those in authority, I believe, I am correct when I say they have power to frame rules for punishing persons who expose game for sale or shoot the same out of season under Sec. 3 of India Act No. XX of 1887 for the protection of wild birds and game generally speaking. The following birds and game should be protected :—bustard, florican, peacock, sandgrouse (these breed practically all the year round but a close season would be beneficial to them), grey, painted and black partridge, quail, cotton and whistling teal and plover, hare, sambhur, rib faced or barking deer, mouse deer, four-horned antelope, Indian antelope and Indian gazelle.

I cannot but think that if game were properly protected during the close season, no one would suffer and sportsmen would find indigenous game such as quail, partridge, etc., far more plentiful in the shooting season.—I ours, etc.,

R. M. BETHAM, Major,
R. S. O. for Marathas.

Poona, 27th August.

## ABKARI POLICY IN THE BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The change suggested in the letter published in your issue of the 11th April last has been made. The Abkari farm for Navsari has changed hands. The old contractor paid last year Rs. 3,00,000 only. The new company which has taken his place has engaged to pay Rs. 3,75,250, an increment of Rs. 75,250 to the State revenues. The ryot of Navsari has hailed the in-coming contractor. The evil of farming out liquor to one and the same person for the last seventeen years has been shown in a number of ways. By the State's Abkari rules and regulations the contractor was formerly sure of his position. It is said that the old contract stipulated that the farmer whose lease expires must sell to his successor mahudas, fuel, distilleries and other materials required in a brewery for a reasonable price. This condition, it is said, has been omitted for the last two or three years from the document, whether with the sanction of His Highness or not is not known.

It is difficult to say if such a condition is to the interests of all parties concerned. At present the farm is leased out for one year only. Consequently the contractor looks to meet the preliminary charges from the income of that year. When he has done this he is at an advantage compared with other bidders at the next auction, and, too often succeeds in keeping the farm to himself. And what is one man's gain is another's loss. The loss in the present case is sustained by the Government. There are three courses to choose to avoid or recoup loss. First, the contract may be for at least three years, as under the British Government. Thus the preliminary charges will be spread over a longer period. Secondly, the distilleries and other materials of a permanent nature may be owned by the State, and hired to the farmer for the time being. The outlay will be nothing as compared to the facilities afforded to the contractor, and will be amply repaid by higher bids at the auctions. Or thirdly, it may be made one of the conditions that on the expiry of the contract such and such articles should be offered to the incoming farmer at a reasonable rate. Thus there would be no heavy initial charges.

As required at present, the outgoing contractor has to remove his things by the 20th of July. The new incumbent enters on the 1st August, and has thus only eleven days to rebuild the distilleries and chimney, and replace the other things. This inconvenience will be removed by the adoption of any of the three above suggestions.

It would prevent an outgoing contractor putting obstacles in the way of the new man. The distilleries on the occasion were pulled down, and every brick thereof taken away. The liquor on hand was offered at reduced rates. The vats and casks used in keeping mahudas a number of days in water to effervesce, were removed. In short, no facilities were offered by the old to the new contractor.

Only a very small portion of the district enjoys the advantages of roads and railways. The greater part is known as "Rani Mahals" or forest district, where conveyance is most difficult, especially in the monsoon. Liquor should, therefore, be stored like other articles of merchandise, in the shops in June against the whole of the rainy season. But this is not possible, since the farm may change hands in August. Something should be done to meet this difficulty. The date of the contract might be transferred to the dry season or the quantity of liquor sold in each shop during the monsoon may be estimated and stored there before the advent of rain—the new farmer paying a reasonable price to the old one for the balance on hand. That would be better than selling off his own stock at a reduced rate during the last weeks of the contract. Reliable reports state that reforms are receiving the serious consideration of the authories to place the Abkari Department of the State on a sound footing. I hope I have pointed out a few directions in which reforms may be introduced.—Your, &c.

August 27th. A GAEKWARI RYOT.

No officer has yet been appointed to the charge of the Bishenpur-Howrah Railway Survey, which has just been sanctioned by Government, but it is not improbable that the control of the operations will be given to Mr. Weightman, who has so thorough a knowledge of the railway systems running into Calcutta.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Wadia, Secretary, were also present.

THE BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

GREAT LEAKAGE OF WATER.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to report that the work of asphalting the bed of filter No. 2 in the Bhandarwada reservior, sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution of 15th March, 1900, has been carried out at a total cost of Rs. 1,719-6-5. This sum has been met from the grant of Rs. 7,016 sanctioned in the above resolution. A layer consisting of asphalt and sand in equal proportions has been laid in two half-inch thicknesses, the upper and the lower layers being so arranged as to break joints. The effect of the work has been tested, and it is found that there is a saving of about 100,000 gallons of water during 24 hours. From experiments made at the reservoir it has also been ascertained that water to the extent of 79,400; 63,500 and 1,13,746 gallons escapt through the floors of filters Nos. 3, 4 & 6, rspectively, every day. The loss of water from these leaks being so great, the Executive Engineer recommends, and I agree with him, that the floors of these filters should be asphalted in the same manner as that of filter No. 2. The bed of filter No. 1 has already been covered with patent stone. That of filter No. 5 is not to be asphalted at present, for the reason that only recently the filtering materials from it have been removed, washed and replaced. This will be done later on. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of the work at Rs. 5,832, which can be met from surplus cash balance.

It was resolved that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation that under the circumstances sanction be given to the floors of filters Nos. 3, 4 and 6 of the Bhandarwada reservoir being asphalted in the same manner as had been the floor of filter No. 2, the cost, estimated at Rs. 5,832 being met from surplus cash balance, and that the details of the estimates be given.

THE TULSI LAKE WATER.

The following letter from the Health Officer was next considered and recorded :—

"I have the honour to state that the presence of hydrogen sulphide in drinking water is injurious to the health of consumers. It is a frequent product of the decomposition of animal and vegetable organic matter, and occurs in certain mineral springs, when it is valuable for medicinal purposes. By its presence in the water of Tulsi Lake an action is set up in the iron pipes, by which sulphide of iron is formed. In order to remedy this the pipes should be free from rust and debris of iron, and the water should be constantly at high pressure and flow continuously through the pipes and not be allowed to remain stagnant in the pipes or reservoir. During the hot months when the water is low in the lake, the presence of the hydrogen sulphide is more noticeable, and the remedy for this would be to abstain from using the Tulsi Lake water for drinking purposes during that period.

TENDERS FOR BLOOD.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that he again advertised for tenders for the disposal of the blood produced at the Bandora slaughter-house and received only two tenders by the appointed time: one from Messrs Croft, Mody and Company, offering Rs. 840 per annum for a period of either one or three years, and the other from Usman Haji Goolmahomed, offering Rs. 561 per annum for a period of ten years. The Commissioner recommended the acceptance of Messrs. Croft, Mody and Company as being the highest, and was of opinion that in the pecuniary interests of the Corporation it was desirable that the period of the contract be limited to one year.

It was resolved that the right of utilizing the blood be sold to Messrs. Croft, Mody and Company for Rs. 840 per annum for a period of three years.

THE TOWN DUTY.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji the following was agreed to : "That the Commissioner be requested to be so good as to favour the Standing Committee with the information shown below in forwarding the remarks asked for by Standing Committee resolution No. 6396, dated the 21 August, 1901, which he should be requested to send at a very early date :—(a) The total amounts of town duty collected and refunds granted on each dutiable article during the past five years, together with the rate of duty in force and the percentage of refunds to collections, and explanations of any marked variations. (b) The same information for the first four months of the current official year and the first four months of each of the previous four official years. (c) Figures showing the total imports into Bombay and exports from Bombay of each dutiable article during the periods mentioned in (a) and (b) and the percentage of exports to imports."

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

## NAGPUR NOTES.

FOR the past week, writes our Nagpur correspondent on Sunday, rain has been falling incessantly. The sun has not been seen the whole time, and this heavy rain will hardly benefit the crops. The cultivators are beginning to fear, for the prospect, for if the rain does not stop within the next few days the plants will be badly affected. The sanitary condition of Nagpur is not at its best, fevers, colds and bowel complaints are the order of the day, a couple of cases of diptheria have also occurred in the station. Our energetic Civil-Surgeon, Major A. Buchanan, I.M.S., will deliver a lecture on the mosquito theory v. Malaria on November 2nd. It will be illustrated by magic-lantern slides and microscopic exhibits. The doctor had a large number of cataract patients in the Mayo Hospital to-day, who were operated on by him. They came from the different dispensaries under his charge. We hear that two or three capitalists from your side are arranging to erect cotton presses in Nagpur. The place already boasts of three presses, and two at Kamptee, which are working in a pool, meeting dividends, as your mills in Bombay, from the reserve fund. I would advise intending capitalists to try their luck in other directions yet unexplored along the line of the G. I. P.

I understand that Mr. R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., Commissioner, Nagpur Division convened, the other day, a meeting of some of the leading capitalists of the place with a view to formulate a scheme for the opening of a light railway from Nagpur to Phandure in the Chhindwara District via Khoradi, Saoner, Kelod, and Narkhed. This is a move in the right direction and Mr. Wynne, Agent, B. N. Railway, who was present at the meeting, expressed his willingness to construct and work the line for the company that may be formed. The names of the shareholders, the conditions on which the work is to be undertaken, and other details are not yet definitely known, but this affords a good opportunity for the investment of native capital, and many will no doubt eagerly watch the development of this project, the success of which ought to be assured.

The Bamra State, in the Central Provinces, has recently been the scene of serious dacoities, the leaders of the dacoits being two Goods named Abhil and Chabil. The dacoits are alleged not only to have committed several dacoities but also to have been guilty of more than one murder. The origin of the dacoities appears to have been dissatisfaction with the decision of the Feudatory Chief in regard to a confiscated zamindari, formerly belonging to the families of these leaders. The dacoits threatened the territories in Bengal and the Central Provinces, on the other side of the Bamra border ; the Feudatory Chief asked for assistance in dealing with them. The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh, proceeded to Bamra to consult with the Chief regarding the origin of the dacoities and the measures necessary to keep the peace. Meanwhile Mr. Kirkham, District Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur, proceeded to the border to protect British territory, and similar action was taken by the Singbum authorities. Basu, the father of the leaders, came to Mr. Kirkham and offered to induce them to surrender to him if he would carry them to Sambalpur without making them over to the Feudatory Chief. Mr. Kirkham agreed to these terms, and the arrest of the leaders has been accomplished satisfactorily. This should lead to the complete restoration of peace, and is very creditable to Mr. Kirkham's influence.

Shooting, cricket and billiard matches have been arranged for the 29th instant between members of the G. I. P. Railway and the B. N. Railway Volunteer Corps stationed here.

Laabha Maharatta, a peon of the Central Provinces administration, was run over by a shunting engine and killed in the Nagpur Railway Station yard on the night of the 21st instant. It is said that the peon had been to the station to see another peon off, who was conveying the chief Commissioner's dak by train to Nandgaon. It was a dark night, and raining heavily. The man did not see the engine approach till too late. The deceased's head and face were smashed, the left eye was knocked out, the right hand from elbow to wrist fractured, and he had a long gash on the right breast. He was alive when found by the police and railway officials, but expired while being conveyed to the Mayo Hospital. The deceased was about 55 years of age, and had over 30 years' service. This ought to warn the public of the danger of crossing railway lines. The point where the accident occurred is just the spot where the trespassing public take a short-cut from the post office side. This particular form of

trespass was a difficult thing to suppress in the past, but recently, thanks to the energy of the station staff and the railway police, very few of the public were permitted to cross over metal.

I am glad to see that the Great Indian Peninsula men have at last got up a cricket team of their own, and trust they will soon be classed among the best of our Nagpur elevens. Many pleasant associations gather round the days when the G. I. P. Railway Institute and its cricket eleven were prominent players in the past. The hard-working Secretary Mr. T. Edwards, will do much in this direction, Dr. Robertson is captain of the G. I. P. eleven and Mr. Cowsshaw vice-captain.

The experiments undertaken at the Nagpur Government farm to grow Egyptian cotton are said to be encouraging. Two varieties—mitafli and abassi—were raised as rabi crops, and samples were sent to Alexandria for appraisement. The mitafli was valued at Rs. 171-2-5 per bags of 345 lbs. and the abassi at Rs. 207-8-7. This is a great advance over the prices of jari—the kind commonly grown at Nagpur, which is not valued at more than Rs. 75. A trial of Egyptian seed is to be made at Nimar and Betul also.

## THE CRESCENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me a short space in your valuable columns for ventilating my humble sentiments as regards the large piece of ground situated near the Apollo Pier between the Elphinstone College, the Sailors' Home, and such other superb buildings. Like myself many others find that plot of very absorbing interest and most of the intelligent passers by are of opinion that it would make a beautiful site for a public garden and a pleasure ground for obvious reasons. This plot is quite circular and it commands several fine localities of the Fort and Colaba, so if it is converted into a fine garden, it will not only enhance the beauty of Bombay, but it will be a suitable means of providing fresh sea breeze to some of the busy localites of the Fort. Of late there has been bitter complaint both in and out of the Corporation that the Improvement Trust, quite contrary to its constitution, obstructs the pure air of overcrowded localities by granting leasehold plots for erecting high buildings round about the Esplanade. This fact gives us doubts whether this beautiful open ground will not have the same fate in the hands of the Trust and lofty buildings will not be erected thereon. The Trust will be well advised to see its way to keep this plot open and unobstructed by massive buildings and by so doing will confer a lasting benefit on the citizens of Bombay in general and the inhabitants of the part in particular. A scheme of this nature is entirely in keeping with the object of its creation. No doubt, in putting this scheme into execution, a good round sum of money is indispensable, but the Trust should not care about sacrificing its monetary interests and should devote itself faithfully to its function of improving the city.—Your, &c.

R. D. KHARAS.

## THE LATE JUSTICE TELANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of a native paper, in one of his anecdotes of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, compares him to Dr. Johnson, and the late Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar, the late Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar, the late Mr. Modak and others, to his famous 'circle.' The metaphor is, no doubt, a happy one. Now, Sir, is it possible that the life of Dr. Johnson would have been clear in all its phases to posterity in the absence of the faithful picture of the characters forming his circle? How could Boswell, for example, have laid into prominence his hero's liberality of avowal of the merits of others without frequently bringing in Burke and Goldsmith? In Dr. Johnson's circle there are some names which, though omitted, would not either add light to or cast shade upon him, while, again, the names of the foremost members like those mentioned above are indispensable; but a separate biography of each of them has not a little contributed to the elucidation of the Doctor's life.

A work upon Mr. Ranade's life by a man of "eminent ability and skill" is in near prospect; where is the so long promised biography of Justice Telang, which may, with advantage, be read side by side with Ranade's? Several influential Anglo-Indian journals have, in their special articles upon Mr. Ranade, made repeated references to the name of Mr. Telang. If the biographer of Mr. Ranade be portraying Mr. Telang in his work well and good. But an independent biography of him as being almost the first member of the Ranadian circle is desirable. The lives of the remaining members of the circle are also wanting. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will, it is hoped, take the initiative and, instead of putting off, expedite the holy work which he has publicly pledged himself to do—Yours, &c.

Malwan. MEMENTO.

## ITINERANT AMANUENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that professional writers have been appointed by Postal authorities to write out addresses on parcels, registered articles and fill in money orders, etc., etc., intended for despatch by illiterate persons through the suburban post offices in Bombay, it is a matter of surprise that the Postal authorities or the Police should allow persons to sit in the vicinity of town sub-offices to do the business of writing, gathering around them a group of illiterate persons and thus block the passage leading to the Post Office. These men generally sit on the foot-paths attached to the post office, and the police do not object to it, although they are sharp enough to drive away the fruit and sweetmeat hawkers who occupy the foot-paths to the great inconvenience of the public. I have especially noticed this nuisance at the Prince's Dock Post Office where, owing to enormous traffic, the public can hardly find accommodation on the foot-path and steps of the building, which are crowded by writers and their customers. It will be a great boon if the Port Trust, Police, or Post Office authorities will kindly see to this and adopt some remedy.

A SUFFERER.

## CENSUS WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that H. E. The Governor will thank those who worked well at the time of Census of 1901 to-day. It was taken when our City was abandoned on account of plague and many were afraid to enter the City; and it is very creditable to those who worked under such circumstances. I wish to draw H. E. The Governor's attention to one very important fact of thanking those who lost their lives in doing the census work. I know one instance of such a nature. A clerk of the Bombay Veterinary College, I hear, was a victim of plague while he was doing the census work, and that too was without remuneration, as his services were given gratis. Every information can be obtained from the college authorities, who must know all this. But what I want to say more emphatically is that mere oral thanks should not be given, but some substantial pension should be given to his widow. If this has been done still I think the names should be read out to the audience by the census authorities to show that the services of such persons are always recognised by Government.—Yours, &c.

D. GADGIL.

## GOING ONE BETTER THAN MR. SQUEERS.

EVERYONE knows that one of the earlier educationlist to adopt the object-lesson system was Mr. Squeers, who having imparted the lesson that w-i-n-d-e-r spelt window, instructed his pupils forthwith to go and clean one. The masters of two Manchester Board schools have recently improved still further on this admirable method by taking twenty-five of their schoolboys on a week's tramp among the bracing mountains and beautiful dales of Derbyshire, and imparting instruction "en route." Training to Hayfield, the first day was occupied in climbing a height over 2,000ft. on Kinder-scout, on a suitable escarpment of which they were given a short, simple, and practical discourse on the geology of the district. Thence the journey was made into the great holiday valley of Edale, and up another thousand feet over Mam Tor into Castleton. On Tuesday, there was a scramble up the face of the cliffs in Coverdale, another climb up Mam Tor to see a celebrated Britto encampment, and a ramble through the famous Peak Cavern. Wednesday was spent in rambling by some interesting Druidical remains to Eyam, the scene of the terrible plague in the seventeenth century. Thence the tramp was continued to Chatsworth Hall, Haddon Hall, and Bakewell. The total cost to each boy was only 7s. 6d.—"Westminster."

MAHARAJA SURYA KANT ACHARYA BAHADOOR, of Mymensingh, who has been elected President of the new Zemindars' Association in Bengal, is better known among shikaris than among politicians. For several years back it has been his use to go in the spring to the jungles of the Garo Hills, to return usually with a bag of tigers, bears, and leopards. The Maharaja possesses vast landed properties in the eastern districts, yielding an annual income of five lakhs. His public charities have been large, though confined chiefly to his own district of Mymensing.

## A LICENSE FOR AN EATING-HOUSE

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Original Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was engaged in hearing arguments on a rule "nisi" taken out by Rustomjee Jamsedjee Iranee, which called upon the Commissioner of Police to show cause why he should not grant a license for an eating-house to the Iranee. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared in support of the rule; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to argue against it.

Mr. Justice Russell said that, after reading the papers, he considered it was a question of discretion. If sections 11 and 12 were read together, the word "any" and "such" would be found to show that it could not be contended that any person in Bombay could keep an eating house.

Mr. Scott: You cannot put a penny in the slot and draw out a license.

Mr. Justice Russell: It is a matter of discretion.

Mr. Scott said if it was a matter of discretion, then the Court could not interfere under the Specific Relief Act, for as a person could only apply for relief under that Act where his personal right, franchise, or personal property had been injured. Here, there was no question of franchise, and there was no absolute right. Counsel submitted that if the Court went into the grounds of the Police Commissioner's decision, his lordship would come to the conclusion that he was entitled to take action for the needs of a particular neighbourhood.

Mr. Justice Russell: Mr. Jardine's client has acknowledged the Commissioner's right to turn him out of Hummum Street.

Mr. Jardine: Not at all.

Mr. Justice Russell: You have moved.

Mr. Jardine: On the consideration that he would give us a license elsewhere.

Mr. Scott: The Commissioner said he would not give you one in Hummum Street.

Mr. Justice Russell: And then you tried Colaba, and he would not give it there.

Mr. Scott: I believe the conditions of the license which he purchased from the former proprietor set forth the condition that the transfer should be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Jardine said in regard to the Specific Relief Act that his client applied for his personal rights. There was no doubt that every subject of His Majesty had the right to carry on a lawful trade. There was nothing unlawful in the trade he had been carrying on—that of an eating house keeper. That being so he was entitled to come to the Court under the Specific Relief Act. The real question was whether the Commissioner had discretion in the matter or not. If he had discretion, it was possible that he might have exercised it properly. But his client had had no opportunity of seeing the residents in the locality on that point. It was clear that the Legislature did not give the Commissioner any such discretion. Mr. Jardine further submitted that the Act must be very strictly construed. The words of section 12 showed that the Commissioner had to issue the licenses. Its object was not to limit the number of persons carrying on the trade of eating-house keepers, but to make that trade subject to the terms of the licenses, which had received the approval of Government. Counsel submitted that competition could safely be left to deal with the number of shops carrying on such business. If there was a breach of the terms of the license, the business would be forfeited, and a fine could be imposed, for as soon as a person received the license, he would be subject to its terms. The Commissioner had no discretion as to what those terms were to be, and counsel did not reasonably consider that the word "order" could be read with the word "such." The Commissioner might be entitled to give order for the good behaviour of houses which were being carried on under unsuitable conditions, but it could not be contended that the Act which was very badly drafted was intended to limit the number of eating-houses more than it might limit the number of tobacconists' shops.

Mr. Justice Russell: Tobacconists are licensed.

Mr. Jardine: Yes. He submitted the present was a matter that could safely be left to competition to set right. It was only when they came to the Specific Relief Act, that they found that the Legislature stepped in and said they would not have so many places for the sale of alcoholic liquors.

Mr. Justice Russell: Is there a license necessary for the retail sale of provisions and refreshments?

Mr. Jardine: Not from the Police Commissioner.

Mr. Justice Russell: Is there under the Abkari laws?

Mr. Jardine replied in the negative. He referred to section 45 of the Specific Relief Act, and said where licenses were to be granted, it was the personal right of every subject to have such licenses on paying the fee of one rupee.

Mr. Justice Russell: The object of the Legislature is that no person shall keep an eating-house without a license. That does not say that every person who applies for a license is to get one.

Mr. Jardine: It says, he shall grant licenses. Surely it might be desirable to have every person licensed. In many countries you are to have a license to ride a bicycle. You have no right to deprive a person of the means of livelihood by refusing a license to carry on a lawful trade.

Mr. Justice Russell: Every cab-driver is bound to have a license. Do you mean to say that every person who applied for a license to drive a cab is to get one? You might have men without arms or legs applying. Supposing I should want to drive a cab, I might be told I knew nothing about it.

Mr. Jardine: It is no use discussing a thing that is not before the Court.

Mr. Justice Russell: I was only putting it as a case in point.

Mr. Jardine said there was a difference between incapable persons driving cabs and persons carrying on businesses. There was also a distinction between eating houses and tobacconists shops. He submitted that where an attempt was made to restrict the rights of the subject, the Act should be construed in favour of the subject and no encroachment upon such rights should be allowed.

Mr. Scott in reply said the question was whether every member of the public had a personal right. If that were so immediately a person was fined in the Police Court, for not having a license, he might apply the next day for a license, and the Commissioner would be bound to give it him.

Mr. Justice Russell reserved his decision.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th August:—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 11th June, 1901, approving of the plans and estimates for the proposed construction of two upper floors to shed No. 10 and of a three-floored shed for berth No. 11, Victoria Dock.

Read letters from the Engineer, dated respectively 13th and 19th August 1901, forwarding tenders received for the supply of 8" planking required in connection with the work approved, *vide* Trustees' Resolution above referred to, saying with regard to the three tenders for teak that the first two are the same, that both the tenderers have carried out satisfactorily contracts for the supply of similar planking in the past, that the fourth tender on behalf of Millars Karri & Jarrah Forests, Ld., is for Jarrah; that he has used some of this Australian timber in sleepers, deck planks for swing bridges and caissons and fenders and so far he is satisfied with it, also that he has had two pieces in ground infested with white ants for six months and found them untouched, though pine and Singapore poon, put in at the same time are eaten away. The Engineer recommends that in order to prevent any delay in the work owing to the late arrival of the Australian timber, the contract for the planking for the first floor be equally divided between Messrs. Alex. Mackenzie & Sons and Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee and Co., while the tender of Millars' Karri and Jarrah Forests, Ld., for Jarrah timber delivered alongside the vessel be accepted for the planking for the upper floor delivery to be made by December 1st, and observes that if the proposal be accepted the total amount of the contracts will be:—Messrs. A. Mackenzie and Sons Rs. 27,282, Messrs. Muncherjee Dorabjee and Co. Rs. 27,282, Millars' Karri and Jarrah Forests, Ld. Rs. 39,491, Total Rs. 94,055 or Rs. 11,846 less than if only teak timber were used.

Resolution.—The Engineer's recommendations are approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 16th Aug. 1901. | Total from 1st April to 16th Aug. 1901. | For week ending 16th Aug. 1900. | Total from 1st April to 16th Aug. 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour.. | 14 | 393 | 12 | 408 |
| " " out of " .. | 15 | 402 | 14 | 408 |
| " transported ..... | 13 | 269 | 10 | 298 |
| " attended to ..... | 2 | 28 | 5 | 38 |
| " warped ..... | 2 | 16 | 1 | 29 |

THE "disgrace" of the Moorish Envoy to London does not seem to have been very serious. Messrs. Forwood Brothers, of St. Mary Axe, have received the following cable from their agent at Tangier: "Menebhi, who was in charge of the Morocco mission to England, has arrived at Morocco City, and was received by the Sultan with great pomp, and has resumed his function as Minister."

BESIDES the question of the quays at Constantinople, the French Government is pressing the claims of two French creditors of the Turkish Government, claims the validity of which has been upheld by Turkish Law Courts, and which are not denied by the Turkish Government. A semi-official note states that everything will probably soon be settled, because M. Constans can accept no further delay, and the French Government have every confidence in the Sultan's spirit of justice and his regard for the paramount interests of his Empire.

## RAID ON A BAGATELLE ROOM.

### UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Abu Mahomedali, who along with Edwin Good, an ex-officer of the Bombay Police force keeps a bagatelle room in Falkland Road, charged Police Naik No. 675 D. and Policeman No. 1754 D. with abetment of criminal trespass and Hajee Moolla and three others with criminal trespass. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Kazi Kaoriudin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, for the two policemen and Mr. Vellinker; pleader, for the rest of the accused.

The facts of the case were that complainant had a bagatelle shed at Falkland Road. One Ebrahim had a rival table some distance off, and there was a business rivalry between the latter and the complainant. The accused Nos. 3 to 6 were servants of Ebrahim and it was alleged that on the night of the 30th May last these persons raided complainants' bagatelle shed, damaged and smashed some of the furniture therein and beat the players and others engaged in the room. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were policemen stationed outside the complainant's bagatelle shed to preserve order and public peace and it was said that this raid was committed with the connivance and connivance of the police; in consequence whereof accused No. 1 would not help in putting down the disturbance or make arrests, but on the contrary he was said to have struck complainant with his stick, when he attempted to escape from the place. For the defence it was stated that no doubt there was a disturbance in the place, but it was all got up by the complainant and Good for their own object and the police on the spot did not interfere as it was all "banavat" (fabrication); and when the superior officers of the Police went there to make inquiries they could elicit nothing owing to the perversity and annoyance of Good.

The Magistrate in course of his judgment said that the place was raided was established by the evidence for the prosecution as well as by the evidence for the defence. The prosecution had called no less than seven witnesses, who proved that about eleven or twelve persons entered the shed from the front and the rear doors and created a disturbance. The evidence of Superintendent Stanford and Constable Minaham and other witnesses proved clearly that there was a raid committed that night in the shed. The question for the determination of the Court was whether this was a real disturbance or a fictitious one got up by Good and Abu themselves for some ulterior object. Supposing it was fictitious, the first question that would arise was, what could be the object of the complainant and Good in creating the disturbance. It was plain from what had transpired in this case that the Divisional Police regarded this place with great suspicion and would not, if they could, allow it to exist in that locality. If so the complainant and Good must have known that by creating a disturbance, they would bring down upon their establishment further disfavour and dispute and that their action would be a strong weapon in the hands of the Police for suppressing the place. If so, like men of ordinary intelligence and common sense, they would not have got up this row. Further, if this was all a piece of acting on the part of Good. Why did he afterwards go from one officer to another and insist upon prompt inquiry being made and the truth discovered. Under such circumstances one would have expected him to let sometime elapse and report the disturbance afterwards in order that the real fact might not be discovered and the police officers thrown off their sent. Moreover if it was a "banavat" and Nos. 1 and 2 said it and took it as such why did they not report it as such to the Jamadar instead of saying that there was a row in Abu's place. If they had gone and reported that Good and Abu had conspired and created an useless disturbance in their own place, there was no occasion for Mr. Minahan being ordered to go to the spot at once and Mr. Stanford to visit the police himself afterwards. For these reasons the Court had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that this was a real raid on the place. After dealing with the evidence as to the identifications of the accused, the Court convicted accused Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. As regarded the first two accused, the Magistrate remarked that he disbelieved the evidence tendered against them by Good who had a prejudice against the Bombay Police and therefore be ordered them to be acquitted.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Tuesday, the Full Court, consisting of Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Third Judge, disposed of the appeal for a new trial in the suit brought by R. Mahomed Jaffer and Co., against W. and A. Graham and Co. The plaintiffs claimed damages from the defendants for failure by the latter to deliver to plaintiffs one case of Venetian coating marked 239, which the plaintiffs had ordered out and which defendants had agreed to supply by their indent, dated 16th May 1900. Mr. Cama, of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen for the defendants.

The defendants pleaded that they had performed their contract inasmuch as the case in question arriving early, they were not bound to deliver same but that they had tendered a similar case, though it did not bear the same mark 239, but bore another mark of another constituent and which mark defendants scratched out and in lieu of it placed plaintiffs mark. The Court held that plaintiffs were not bound to accept the case, though the goods were similar which bore another mark in the first instance and which defendants tendered after scratching out the other merchant's mark, and re-marking it with plaintiff's mark. The plaintiffs having proved damage at the rate of 8 annas per yard the court passed judgment for Rs. 179 for plaintiffs with costs.

Against this judgment, Mr. Craigie applied for new trial which came on for argument before His Honor the Acting Chief Judge and His Honor Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai.

Mr. Cama contended that it mattered little whether the property in the case which plaintiffs had ordered out and which defendants delivered to another constituent of theirs had passed to plaintiffs or not. The point in issue was whether defendants who were sellers were justified in giving away to a third person what plaintiffs had ordered out and what defendants had bought for plaintiffs as evidenced by defendant's letter to plaintiffs of 2nd July 1900, in which defendant's distinctly say that their home friends had bought for plaintiffs the two cases ordered out. What the Court had to see was whether the 3rd case, which was ordered out by some one else and on which there was originally the 3rd person's mark and which mark the defendants scratched out and substituted on it plaintiffs mark, was the case sold to plaintiffs, and if not then the plaintiffs were justified in refusing to take delivery of a case with a tampered mark and defendants should be made to pay damages for breaking their contract with plaintiffs. Mr. Cama relied on cases in I. L. R. 12, Bombay, and in 2 Appeal Cases, House of Lords.

The Acting Chief Judge, in delivering the judgment of the Full Court in favour of plaintiffs, said:—The real point is what is the indent. It is a contract for goods to arrive. Messrs. Graham & Co., sold and plaintiffs agreed to buy two cases of Venetian marked 239 to arrive. The Court has to see if defendants have committed a breach of contract. This contract was complete when Graham & Co., wrote to plaintiffs that their home friends have bought two cases for them which was a complete acceptance by defendants to deliver the two cases. The fact is that the second case having arrived early, Graham & Co., to favor some constituent of theirs, delivered it to him and not to plaintiffs. But there is a clause in the indent that if goods arrive earlier than contract time, the buyers cannot refuse to take delivery, the effect of which is that the vendors must tender the goods to buyer otherwise the contract would be one sided only. The defendants say that they did tender a similar case. At first, the case bore some other mark. Plaintiffs refused, and then defendants scratched it out and substituted plaintiffs marks. Now amongst merchants a great deal depend upon one's own Mark and therefore the 1st tender was insufficient, the second tender was with an obliterated mark put on in Bombay, such a tender cannot be allowed under any principle. There was appropriation under Section 83 and 84 of the contract Act. The Court therefore holds that there is breach on defendant's part, and they have failed to fulfil their contract. The rule must, therefore, be discharged with costs.

## A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE BY STAMMERERS.

A CORRESPONDENT who attended the twenty-second annual Speech Day at Brampton Park, where Mr. Beasley undertakes the cure of apparently hopeless stammerers, writes: "It was impossible to realise as one watched the clever acting of Mr. Pinero's 'Dandy Dick' that most of the actors but a few months ago, were hopeless stammerers, so fluent and easy was their speech, so clear and emphatic their delivery."

## THE TROUBLES IN PURNEAH.

WE have from time to time during the last few months published communications from local correspondents on the subject of the agrarian disturbances which are agitating a portion of the district of Purneah. The condition of affairs to which prominence was thus given can hardly be described as satisfactory. Under the direction of certain individuals, who have made no attempt to conceal their identity, and whose names and anticidents are perfectly well known to the authorities, an illegal combination has been formed for the purpose of compelling the Durbhunga Raj to abandon the realization of rents from its tenants for all lands held by them in excess of the quantities indicated by their measurement papers. In pursuance of this object, murder has even been committed on the person of a jemadar of the Raj; the houses of raiyats favourable to the Raj have been burned down, and pressure has been put upon them to refuse to grow indigo and to return the advances accepted by them without demur and in the ordinary course; Europeans have been so far intimidated that they have judged it advisable to go about armed within the disturbed area. All this, as we have said, is anything but satisfactory. It is easy, of course, to attach undue importance to what has occurred; and we have every desire to avoid all appearance of exaggeration. But it is not pleasant to reflect that outrages such as these have been committed in a Bengal district under the British Raj, and that the offenders have gone undetected and unpunished. If we do not dwell upon these things it is because we have reason to believe that they have already attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. The public have every confidence in Sir John Woodburn, and the recent visit to Purneah of Mr. Collin, the officiating Commissioner of the Division, affords the clearest indication of His Honor's determination to apply a thorough and efficient probe. There is ample ground for hope that with the establishment of a strong district administration peace may be speedily restored and the ringleaders of the combination brought to justice. While certain methods exist for the redress of grievances which are legal and allowable, there are others which are in every way the reverse. It may safely be left to Sir John Woodburn to enforce the salutary lesson that is required in the interests of good government: and no doubt need be entertained of the excellent results that will follow.

Little more would remain to be said if it were not for the fact that there is an important aspect of the case which possesses far more than local significance. We allude to the pressure which is being put upon the Maharaja of Durbhunga to shut down indigo in Purneah. The mercantile community in Calcutta is so vitally interested in the industry that not one of its members can afford to look upon such a proposal with indifference, while to the planters of Behar it brings home the immediate prospect of ruin and disaster in the most startling fashion. It is absolutely certain that if the Maharaja agrees to close his factories in Purneah the other planters in the district will be unable to carry on, and will be obliged to follow suit. Indigo in Purneah will become as much a thing of the past as it is in Nuddea and Jessore and Rajshahye. And its passing bell will serve as a tocsin in Behar. The agitation will spread like wild fire. It will not take long for the tenants of the Raj in Tirhut, who are now contentedly growing indigo and bonding for it year by year, to be infected with the poison, and they will clamour to be placed upon the same footing as the Purneah raiyats. From the properties of the Maharaja the cry of "no indigo" will slowly but surely extend to the independent concerns scattered over Mozufferpur, Durbhunga, Saran and Champaram, with results appalling to contemplate. We are only voicing the sentiments of the entire community when we express the hope that the Maharaja will stand firm and decline to close his Purneah factories. In the adoption of this attitude we cannot help feeling he will have the support of Sir John Woodburn, who has done so much during the last year to stimulate and encourage the industry in its hard fight against the artificial product. The Lieutenant-Governor is too shrewd a judge of the signs of the times not to appreciate to the full the gravity of the consequences which an error of judgment in Purneah may produce in Behar. If it were the fact that the disturbances in Purneah owed their origin to dissatisfaction with the methods employed for the cultivation of indigo the situation might be regarded as full of difficulty. But it is out of the question to hold indigo responsible, for it is being freely and willingly grown in the district outside the disturbed area on the very same terms and conditions as before, and it is abundantly clear that its alleged unpopularity is being employed by the agitators as a means of extorting compliance with their real demand for the cultivation of lands without the irksome obligation of payment of rent. The methods against which objection is now so loudly taken are in no way different from those which universally prevail throughout the indigo district, and so recently as September of last year the mass of the raiyats in the disturbed area were coming forward to enter into their usual agreements with the Raj for the coming season. It has suited the purpose of the leaders of the combination to use indigo as a stalking horse, and to force these raiyats to pose as injured and oppressed cultivators of a detested crop: but it has yet to be explained why hundreds of other raiyats in Purneah outside the influence of the combination are growing indigo for the Raj on precisely the same terms and conditions which are stigmatized as obnoxious. It may well be that grievances exist, and no one (we may be sure) can be more desirous of a searching investigation than the Maharaja of Durbhunga himself. But the shutting down of indigo in Purneah will not compose a purely agrarian dispute between landlord and tenant: and Calcutta merchants and Behar planters alike will anxiously look to Sir John Woodburn to protect their large and important industry from the insidious attack which is being made upon it.—"Englishman."

## SCARCITY OF PEARLS.

IT is no wonder, writes the "Westminster," after the recent craze for chains and ropes of pearls, that these daintiest of jewels should be getting scarce, and that it has become almost impossible to supply the market. Of course a good many of the 30,000 oysters which the pearl-fishers bring daily to the surface still contain the precious "drops," but if their number were twice as large as it actually is there would still not be sufficient. And it seems that even the rise in the price of pearls does not interfere with the demand. On the contrary the more expensive they are the greater is the request for them, so that the possessor of good pearls has never had a better chance than at the present moment of selling advantageously. In France, even more than in this country, good pearls just now are in great demand. There is, for instance, a row of forty-five pearls, twelve of which are black, on view in one of the large jewellers' shops, which are priced at £22,000. The owner of this necklet is confident that it will be sold before a week is over, for, he says, an American woman will pay for a row of pearls from £5,000 to £15,000 without ever trying to bargain. But, then, adds the salesman, American women are nothing if not practical and know full well that money spent on pearls is by no means lost. The string of pearls which was worth £500 fifteen years ago is worth three or four times as much to-day, and will still increase in value. Meanwhile, it is only the finest pearls for which there is this great demand. A good pearl should be perfectly round, with a clear mother-of-pearl lustre, and without a flaw. No connoisseur of pearls will now a days look at a string of pearls which are not perfectly equal in shape and size. Apropos of the superstition that pearls should always be worn in order to retain their beauty, a Parisian expert says: "This notion is incorrect. So far from gaining by daily use, pearls deteriorate by being constantly worn. Also, it is dangerous to wear them for any length of time on bare neck or arms, for perspiration injures them, especially if they are worn by a delicate person or an invalid. Pearls should be gently and carefully rubbed after being worn, and if thus treated they will retain all their beauty and their high value."

## ENGLISH HOMES OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

IT is reported that the great American oil magnate, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, has been making an excursion in Devon, visiting Bideford, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, and Lynton, and according to a report which has reached the "Manchester Guardian," he has been so much pleased with the district that he intends to make a home there.

The "Sphere" mentions that besides erecting Skibo a magnificent castle at a cost of over £2 Mr. Carnegie is engaged upon a wonderful formation in the landscape. Directly under Castle there is a great stretch of the sea w ebb tide forms an ugly expanse of dirty sands; this Mr. Carnegie is making into a lake at enormous expense. When the is complete the lake will be stu beautifully wooded islets, which in a time will be a veritable fairy land, viewed from the castle windows, and larly from the Highland Railway. marvellous beauty.

## SOUTH POLE AHOY!

### DEPARTURE OF THE "DISCOVERY"

THE good ship Discovery, on the 1st August sailed from East India Dock and none shall say that her sendoff was not worthy of the momentous object her directors have in view. It may be, says the "Westminster," that the setting of the "farewell" was from the spectacular point of view lacking in all ceremonious detail—that will doubtless come later when the vessel, blessed by the King, puts off from Cowes. No flags waved from the sheds of the serrounding buildings; no band was present to play appropriate music; the crowd that gathered—and it was a very large crowd—was almost entirely of the working classes—an East End, sturdy, sun-burnt throng, most of whom had a stronger relation than patriotic interest with the crew of the pioneer ship.

There she lay, the Discovery, her black hull fitting like a nut into the shell of the inner dock. Stout hawsers held the metaphorically panting boat to the shore; the tug which looked and was called the Midge was snorting some dozen yards in front of her bows, preparatory to towing the mediæval galleon out into the river; a spirit of bustle pervaded the deck of the Discovery, and ladies, in gayest frocks and hats which were certainly not made for the Polar regions, were bidding adieux to the officers on the quay-side. Postcards—the first of a series—were seen to be falling like a shower of paper into ready hands beneath; some of the sailors came bustling along, corkscrewing their way among the spectators, and scrambled on board like birds rising to a nest. Then the Discovery, anxious to be off, gave three mighty hoots, and the rope which connected the tug and her quarry visibly tightened. She was slowly moving out. Yet, strange to say, there was no demonstration then it being obviously the intention of the onlookers to reserve their fervour until the ship got into the river.

Gently and with consummate care the "Discovery" was towed to the neck of the inner dock, where she was temporarily moored to allow some of the guests to depart and the remainder of the crew to board. A bridge was thrown up and the ladies tripped off, wringing the hands of their respective friends as they left. Some pathetic scenes on shore were now taking place. Members of the crew had rushed ashore to bid good-bye to their wives.

The many friends of Mr. Louis Bernacchi, whose valuable work as meteorologist on the Southern Cross Expedition was recognised by the Royal Geographical Society, has said, is in no sense a more recognisance—that work has been completely done already—and Captain Scott must force his way through the pack. For this special object the ship has been designed, built, and provisioned, and the crew equipped with an elaborate outfit of bearskin cloths, sleeping rugs, and other accessories suitable to extreme weather. In order to obtain the best results, the ship must inevitably winter, and the expedition will probably return to the east coast of Victoria Land for this purpose. Whether the dreary months shall be spent in the ice floes or on land will depend entirely upon the discretion of the commander. With the arrival of the sun the great land exploration work of the expedition will commence. Sledges and dogs have been provided, and it is hoped, that a captive balloon will assist very materially in making observations. No previous expedition, either to the North or South Polar regions, has been so fully equipped as the present with the resources of science, and the British Government, which has voted £45,000 towards the expenses of the voyage, is justified in hoping for some splendid results.

## 7,500 AMERICAN AUTHORS.

A RECENT number of the "New York Saturday" gives some hair-bristling accounts of literary competition in the United States, writes the "Westminster." The number of contemporary American writers is set down at the above figures, a thousand names having been added since the published statistics of last year. As the writer of the paper in question observes: "It is not the reader who is most to be commiserated; it is the editor of the critical journals, whose duty is to stand in the switch tower and shunt the thousands of books from one track to another, so that they shall reach the right track, and do it so as to kill either author or publisher in the despising." Some highly curious figures are as to the part played by ministers of religi struggle for literary existence. From the Colonies 25 per cent. of authors have been The Congregationalists come first, nex dists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, the Universalists, whatever they Reformed Dutch, give only 1 pe Catholics, on the contrary, four; Irvingites, Swedenborgians, making up the rest. After th figure is afforded by the pro ranks—namely, 11 per ce has 8 per cent. of author also; whilst doctors five. One-eleventh of women. The writer out that literature i as in other countries men have not for dollar," he says, the imaginary, things in nature, politics being his absence of a liter tention, such as of letters, has course would b "Only a fool wo growled Dr. J better!

## THE MODE

DR. GOODH pital, was ev of a large cla before the B ing at Che sensitivene cated by t medicine, for all sor were being extreme. thought th detect dis too little compatib even con ing as an said he h threw t life, an of dise

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A certain well-known barrister, noted for great absence of mind, was once witnessing a performance of "Macbeth," and on the witches replying to the Thane's inquiry that they were doing "a deed without a name," catching the sound of the words he started up, and suddenly exclaimed, to the immense amusement of the audience, "A deed without a name? Why, it's void! It's not worth sixpence?"

Few people have any idea of the immense amount of money which is paid out annually in death claims by insurance companies. Some interesting figures have been compiled by the "Insurance Press" of New York, which show that in 1900 the payments in Canada and the United States aggregated the enormous sum of 273,590,876 dollars. In Canada the total of the payments made to beneficiaries was 13,339,865 dollars.

An American woman, who is a Christian scientist, maintains that mosquitoes have brains and reasoning powers, that it is "outrageous" to kill the "little harmless insects," and that all that is necessary is to reason with them. She says:—"If a mosquito is troubling you just speak to him kindly and say, 'Look here, my friend, you leave me alone and I'll leave you alone.' Then believe that he won't bite you. Even if he does his sting won't hurt. I have done this for years and now enjoy having the pretty little things around and listening to their musical buzz."

Were the foreigner to roam England in search of a specimen of the national type of stately home, he could hardly find anything more thoroughly characteristic than the historic house of the Russells—Woburn Abbey. When the Abbey was a monastic institution it could scarcely have been more secluded than it is today. The traditions of the great house are worthily upheld by the present Duke and Duchess of Bedford. —"Lady's Realm."

When the Transvaal war was at its height Paul Kruger sent a commissioner to England to find out if there were any more men left there. The commissioner wired from London to say that there were four million men and women "knocking about the town," that there was no excitement, and that men were begging to be sent to fight the Boers. Kruger wired back, "Go north." The commissioner found himself in Newcastle eventually, and wired to Kruger: "For God's sake, stop that war! England is bringing up men from Hades, eight at a time, in cages!" He had seen a coal mine.—"Liverpool Daily Post."

It may seem a little premature to speak of the new Confederation of Australia as a great nation while its population is less than that of London; but a great nation it will undoubtedly be within a period that is short when measured by the clock of history. The island continent has everything to make it the home of a mighty people. Its resources are vast, its climate is generally good, its inhabitants are the pick of the race that has subdued half the globe. They are a masterful people, already boasting a higher average wealth than any other nation, and possessed of unlimited ambition. They intend to be the dominant Power of their Southern Seas and who shall say them nay?—August "Munsey's Magazine."

In Paris one hears rumour of another change of fashion, viz, from elaboration of detail to simplicity in dress. The best people there, apparently, are going to patronise gowns of severe cut, sparsely trimmed—at least, that is the "on dit" at present. Whether the idea catches on remains to be seen, and in the meantime we go in for a prodigality of eccetera. But depend on it, this mooted simplicity does not mean less cost. There is nothing more expensive than fashionable simplicity.—"Newcastle Leader."

A postal curiosity of an unusual character recently reached the Religious Tract Society. It fairly well written envelope from the Gold addressed to "John Bunyan, the Religious Society." The writer was apparently impression that Bunyan is in the service of a view induced perhaps by the fact th is proud of the number of languages circulated the "Pilgrim's Progress" this is not quite so bad a mistake authorities, who only a few years some copies of certain Epistl vernacular until they had ances that St. Paul was

Some extracts fro of the Moorish "People's Frie gone away with country. "L chieftain w in the win rest in th Moorish and h the K him M

## PURELY PERSONAL.

It is a curious thing—the remark has been made often enough to be very commonplace—that the people who die young are so often the people that seemed filled with all the joy of life and the promise almost of immortal youth. To that family of human beings poor Lady Hilda Brodrick certainly belonged. There was never about her anything but the suggestion of triumphant and joyous youth—even when she was a matron of many years, and the mother of five children. The figure was youthful, the complexion was youthful, the cheeks were fresh and round, and, above all, the expression was youthful. Her eyes—fine, large, and dark—had always something about them that gave a sense of sparkle, humour, enjoyment—something of mockery, and what the French call "espiegleric". There was something of the same suggestion about the pretty mouth, with the slight droop at the corner. To think of sadness, and, above all, of tragic, sudden, early death, was impossible with such a being of joy, and freshness, and mockery.

The feeling of sympathy with Mr. Brodrick is universal. It was an added pathos to the tragic loss that the first note of warning came within a few moments of the hour when Mr. Brodrick had to defend his honour against personal attack. And it is also an aggravation of the disaster that it comes when Mr. Brodrick is in the midst of a tremendous task. Throughout his whole carreer Mr. Brodrick has taken his life seriously, and has been noted as a hard worker even among hard-working men. Often recently he has left the House of Commons at midnight and then gone to the War Office, and remained at his desk till four or five o'clock in the morning. He is, curiously enough, one of the Ministers who bear no outward traces, at least, of the great strain upon him. He looks almost as young as he did twenty years ago, when he first entered the House; his figure has not materially changed in spite of the advance of middle age, and his complexion has the pink colour of a man who spends his life in the fields, and not in the House of Commons or in a close office in the Pall Mall. This is a dreadful blow in the midst of the tremendous work and responsibility which are on his shoulders.

The blow upon him was aggravated by its suddenness. Lady Hilda was down on a visit to Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent at their well-known house in Esher. On Saturday she was in her usual bright spirits, and full of health and enjoyment. On Sunday she complained of not feeling very well, and then she had to take to her bed. But not for two days afterwards did any body think there was danger. Indeed, Mr. Brodrick remained in London until Tuesday afternoon, without the least suspicion of the dreadful blow that was hanging over him. It was only after he had made his statement on Tuesday night in reply to the attack of the "Daily Mail" that he was summoned to Esher. He then went to Mr. Wyndham and Lord Stanley, and asked them to take up his work, and started off. In a few hours afterwards, he was gazing at the corpse of the beautiful and attractive creature who had been so much to him in his private and public life.

It is hard to account for a death so sudden in the case of one so young and apparently so strong. It is supposed that it began in one of those bad drains which, at this time of the year are, so fatal to so many people. The attack developed into quinsy; and then tracheotomy was tried by Sir Felix Semon and the other great doctors who had been summoned; and then came blood poisoning, exhaustion, and death—soft, gentle, painless, one is glad to hear.

Lady Hilda Brodrick was a well-read woman; and, in her early days, one of the choice set which used to form the society known as the "Society of Souls." She never was one of what is called the "smart set." She was at once the *grande dame* and the intelligent woman; a lover of books and, at the same time, one of the best dressed women in London. She never sought her models abroad; her own exquisite taste, and her choice always of rich and costly material and an English dressmaker, accounted for her always graceful and striking costumes. She never sought the society of the millionaires, and was rarely to be found at the big restaurants. On the other hand, she was indefatigable in her devotion to her husband and to his pursuits. During his elections she accompanied him everywhere; and her sympathy with him in the new and terribly trying duties cast upon him are partly the cause of the lowering of vitality which made her so easy a prey to disease.

The House of Commons is always at its best on an occasion like this; all the native humanity, and the underlying geniality and courtesy which are behind even strong differences of opinion, come out. It was a curious chance that gave to Mr. Dillon, who has been one of the most unsparing critics of the South African War, and of Mr. Brodrick's department—the first opportunity of giving vent to the profound feeling of the House, for his was the first question on the paper directed to Mr. Brodrick. He seized the opportunity of expressing his sympathy with the absent and bereaved man, and Lord Stanley, who answered for Mr. Brodrick, gracefully and sympathetically acknowledged the mark of good feeling.

Dr. Crozier has just published a new volume in his great series on the "History of Intellectual Development on the Lines of Modern Evolution." The extraordinary courage with which this wonderful man has stuck to this gigantic undertaking is one of the finest chapters in the history of letters. I told the full story in these columns some years ago; and I need only here repeat that twenty years ago Dr. Crozier, then a young doctor in a big practice, was seized with the idea of writing a history of the intellectual development of humanity. Amid all the confusion and apparent chaos and anarchy—amid all the changes of time, and clime, and creed; from the religion of the Greek and the Roman to that of the Hindoo, the Buddhist, and the Christian—he thought he could see one great connecting and intelligent plan and clue, and to trace all that out became the great ideal and object of his life.

I have met many learned men in my time, but I never met one who struck me as having grasped so wide a sphere of human knowledge. A critic of the "Daily News" said very justly that to know Dr. Crozier's books was to know several libraries. And it is just that feeling I always have when I take up one of the volumes in which he has set forth his philosophy. I was able to form some judgment from old classic reading of his chapters on the philosophies of Greece and Rome; but I am told that his chapters on Buddhism and the other religions of the East have been found quite as correct and inspiring by men who have devoted their whole lives to that one subject. One can understand the huge, patient, gigantic industry which this must have meant, and the wonderful power of assimilation and understanding.

The volume before me deals with politics; and deals with them in the true philosophic spirit. It brings to bear on the problems of to-day the lessons of history, and judges the problem of the hour, not merely by the passion or even the need of the hour, but by the great lessons of history. I am glad to hear that the book is selling largely. Longmans are the publishers of this—as of all the preceding volumes of Dr. Crozier.

I have been sent a very eloquent and very useful little guide to the West of Ireland by Mr. Bentley. Mr. Bentley is, I believe, and Englishman; but he writes of Ireland with an enthusiasm that would do credit to the most patriotic of Irishmen. If any Englishman or Englishwoman refrain from testing the beauties of Connaught, it will not be from want of preaching in vehement eulogy by Mr. Bently. I may add my testimony to that of Mr. Bently that there are few places in Europe where one can have a more enjoyable holiday than the West of Ireland. Ocean, mountain, stream, the spa, the sea-bath—everything that is beautiful and healthy can be found there. Connemara—the Highlands of Ireland—I heard as good a judge as Mr. John Morley declare to be equal to anything in Europe; I certainly never can forget the marvellous beauties of the region. And then if you want ancient history and typical Irish life, you find it in such a place as Galway—one of the most interesting towns in the whole world. The little pamphlet may be obtained gratis from all Cook's London depots, the Irish Railways' Office, Charing Cross, and the Travel Departments of the Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores. I trust that it may increase the ever-growing tourist traffic in Ireland during this year.

The King (writes my Colonial correspondent) will find the walking-stick which Sir George Dibbs has specially made for him, and is sending home from Sydney for his acceptance, a particularly interesting gift. It is made from a piece of ringijil, a rare wood from the wild wastelands of the "Never-Never" region, and probably one of the finest-grained timbers in existence. Twenty years ago, in connection with a famous Colonial case, Sir George Dibbs was sentenced, for contempt of court, to twelve months' detention in Darlinghurst Gaol, and it was while there that he acquired the skill for turning out sticks, pipes, dolls, and other things which has since made him the great stand-by of the philanthropic ladies of Sydney, who organise bazaars for charitable purposes. Sir George turned the "first-class" side of Darlinghurst into a busy workshop when he brought in his lathe and had it mounted. Among other things he built two clipping little yachts during his confinement.

The Sydney Courts were easily "contamned" in those days (adds my Colonial correspondent), and Sir George had many companions from time to time during his detention. All these he promptly pressed into his service, for he naturally preferred this class of helper to the hardened convicts whom the Governor always lent him when he was short handed. Visitors also were made to take a turn at the lathe, and often, when I had occasion to go up and see him on business, he gave me a perspiring half-


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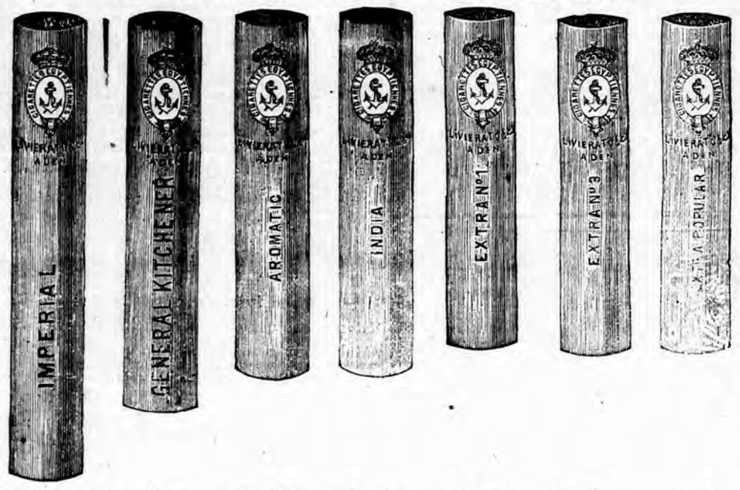


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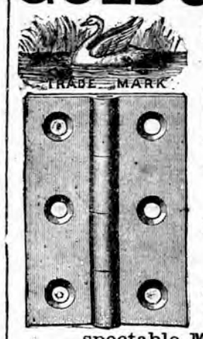


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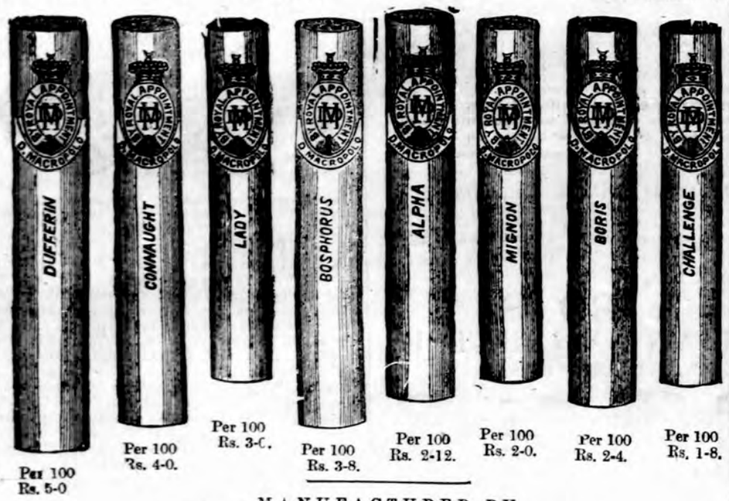


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